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(WALTHAM)

NELSON

WALTHAM.

EDITION:

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WALTHAM FROM BOSTON ROCK HILL

WALTHAM,

PAST AND PRESENT;

AND ITS

INDUSTRIES.

WITH AN HISTORICAL SKETCH OF WATERTOWN FROM ITS SETTLEMENT IN 1630 TO THE INCORPORATION OF WALTHAM, JANUARY 15, 1738.

BY

CHARLES A. NELSON, A. M.

A painfull work it is, I'll assure you, and more than difficult, wherein what toyle hath been taken, as no man thinketh, so no man believeth, but he that hath made the triall.

ANT. À WOOD.

55 PHOTOGRAPHIC ILLUSTRATIONS.

THOMAS LEWIS,
LANDSCAPE PHOTOGRAPHER,
CAMBRIDGE.
1879.

22/11/

"To raising Townes and Churches new, in wildernesse they wander,
First *Plymouth*, and then *Salem* next, were placed far asunder.
Charles river where they nextly land, a Towne like name they built,
Poore Cottages them populate, with winters wet soon split.
Brave *Boston* such beginning had, *Dorchester* so began,
Roxbury rose as mean as they, *Cambridge* forth from them ran.
Lin likewise built, when *Watertowne* first houses up did reare,
Then large-limb'd *Ipswich* brought to eye 'mongst woods and waters cleer."

Good News from New England. Lond. 1648.

PREFACE.

THIS sketch of WALTHAM has reached nearly double the number of pages originally intended, and yet many matters of interest have not even been mentioned. So rich is the supply of material that a volume four times as large could easily have been filled with the valuable historical records that have been preserved since its incorporation, while further diligent and careful research would doubtless throw much light upon its settlement and growth during the hundred years preceding.

The Puritan visitors, who made their simple exchange of a bisket-cake for a bass with the native fishermen of the Mishaum on that balmy summer's morning two and a half centuries ago, little dreamed that before that period should elapse upon either bank of the same river would arise industries that should revolutionize the trade of the world, or they would have remained and identified themselves with a spot destined to become so famous.

The chief aim in making this compilation has been to condense within the limits of a popular sketch such facts as were thought to be of the most importance in the history of the town from this early date (1630), and to present them in such form as would attract and interest the general reader.

If this end has been attained; if by the perusal of these pages readers are led to feel a deeper interest in the deeds and records of "the fathers," not only of the town but of the state and nation as well; if the "sun-pictures" of its manufactories, its churches and school-houses, its private residences, and its natural scenery attract the attention of those heretofore strangers to its marvellous beauty and to the enterprise of its people, and if an interest be aroused that shall call for a full and complete history from competent hands, this book will not have been written in vain.

It remains to return sincere thanks to all who have kindly assisted the compiler, and rendered his task a pleasant one; especially to Mr. Jonathan Brown Bright, whose researches into the early records of the town and its church history, published in the files of the *Waltham Sentinel* and *Waltham Free Press*, have been freely drawn upon, and who kindly listened to and revised many pages of Mss.; to Mr. George Phinney, editor and publisher of the *Waltham Free Press*, for many courtesies and for free use of the files of the papers named; to Mr. J. H. Colby for the use of a small volume of Mss. notes on the early history of the town; and to John Ward Dean, A. M., Librarian of the New England Historic, Genealogical Society, for the use of the fac-simile autographs scattered through the book.

CHARLES ALEXANDER NELSON.

Irving Street, West Somerville,
22 February, 1879.

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NATHAN APPLETON.

CHRISTOPHER GORE.

March 19, 1627-8.

AS the shortest sketch of the life and labors of an individual is incomplete without some mention of his origin and ancestry; as the life of the child is intimately connected with that of the parent until the former arrives at his majority; so our account of the town of WALTHAM must be prefaced by some statements concerning its parent town, Watertown, — which, in the earliest days, embraced not only the territory included within the limits of the present town of that name, but also Waltham, Weston, and parts of Cambridge, Concord, and Lincoln, — with a reference also to the earlier New England settlements.

The history of these settlements, for the first decade after the landing of the Pilgrims on Cape Cod on the afternoon of the 11th of November, 1620, is a history of struggles and privations unparalleled in severity and extent, and "indured with a wonderfull patience." But notwithstanding the discouragements that beset the seekers for religious liberty while laying the foundations of their settlement at Plymouth, a more ambitious class were burning with zeal to found a commonwealth where political as well as religious liberty would be secured.

The fishing stations previously established by the merely speculative Adventurers for money-making purposes had proved failures; numbers of persons throughout the English realm were "disaffected to the rulers in church and state;" and the time had come to take steps to secure a domain for a colony. On March 19, 1627–8, John Endicott and five associates, the new Dorchester Company, obtained from the Council for New England "a grant of lands extending from the Atlantic to the Western Ocean, and in width from a line running three miles north of the river Merrimac to a

line three miles south of the Charles." The former grant of the New England coast to the Earl of Warwick and others, six years before, was by them resigned to this company. Mr. Matthew Cradock, "a prudent and wealthy citizen of London," was the first governor chosen by the company, and "sworn in chancery" March 23, 1628–9, Mr. Thomas Goffe being chosen and sworn deputy governor at the same time.

June 20th Endicott, commissioned as agent of the patentees, sailed with a small party to take charge for the new company of the old station at Naumkeag.[1] Those on the spot disputed their claim at first, but the matter was amicably adjusted "by the prudent moderation of Mr. Conant, agent before for the Dorchester merchants,"[2] and the place took the name of "Salem," the Hebrew name for *peaceful*[3] All told their numbers were "not much above fifty or sixty persons." From the Charlestown records it appears that an exploring party from this small colony began a settlement at Misbawum, now Charlestown, before the winter of this year set in.

The new Dorchester Company had been successful in procuring the grant of lands, but it had no corporate powers, therefore the Company was much enlarged, solicited and obtained a royal charter, March 4, 1628–9, creating the corporation known as the "Governor and Company of the *Maſſachuſetts Bay* in New England." "But foraſmuch as the publick affairs of the intended colony were like to be but ill managed at ſo great a diſtance, as was between the *Maſſachuſetts* and London,"[4] this company immediately organized a government for its colony, — placing their agent of the year before, Endicott, at the head as governor under the company, with seven persons to act as a council to him in connection with two additional to be chosen by the old planters, — prepared six vessels, and obtained a license from the Lord Treasurer for the embarkation of "eighty women and maids, twenty-ſix

1. "Called by the natives *Naemkecke*, by our Royal King Charles, *Baſtable*; but now by the planters, *Salem*." — *Capt. John Smith*, 1631.

2. Hubbard, 1680. 3. Palfrey. 4. Hubbard

children, and three hundred men,[1] with victuals, arms, and tools, and neceſſary apparel," and "one hundred and forty head of cattle and forty goats."

Francis Higginson and Samuel Skelton were the two most prominent and influential of the "godly miniſters" provided by a committee of the company for this band of colonists.

Three of the vessels set sail in the early part of May, and arrived at Salem in June, the rest of the fleet soon following. Of their arrival Higginson wrote: "When we came firſt to *Neihum-kek*,[2] we found about halfe a ſcore Houſes, and a faire Houſe newly built for the Gouernour, we found alſo abundance of Corne planted by them, verie good and well likeing. And we brought with us about two hundred Paſſengers and Planters more, which by common conſent of the old Planters were all combined together into one Body politicke, under the ſame Gouernour. There are in all of us both old and new Planters about three hundred, whereof two hundred of them are ſettled at *Neihum-kek*, now called Salem; and the reſt have Planted themſelves at *Maſathulets*[3] Bay, beginning to build a Towne there which we doe call *Cherton*, or Charles Towne.[4] We that are ſettled at Salem make what haſt we can to build Houſes, ſo that within a ſhort time we ſhall have a faire Towne."

On July 20th, a day set apart for fasting and prayer, Higginson and Skelton were respectively chosen teacher and pastor, and both were ordained with "ſimple ſolemnity," and on August 6th thirty persons assented to "a Confeſſion of Faith and Church Covenant according to Scripture," drawn up by Mr. Higginson, of which each of the thirty received a copy. Governor Bradford of Plymouth had been invited to witness the organization of the church, and he, "and ſome others with him, coming by Sea, hindred by croſs winds

1. "People profeſſing themſelves of good ranke, zeale, meanes and quality." 2. Naumkeag. 3. The name Massachusetts Bay was at first only applied to the waters of Boston Bay or Harbor, lying between Nahant and Point Allerton, and Massachusetts included only the country lying around this inner bay. 4. "On the neck of land called *Miſhawum*, between Miſtick and Charles Rivers, full of Indians, named Aberginians." — *Prince's Annals, Sept.* 13, 1628.

that they could not be there at the beginning of the day, came into the Aſſembly afterward, and gave them the right hand of fellowſhip, wiſhing all proſperity and a bleſſed ſucceſs unto ſuch good beginnings."[1] Thus was organized the first church in the colony of Massachusetts Bay.

The next important action taken by the Massachusetts Company was to provide for transferring the charter and government of the company to New England, and this was determined upon August 29, 1629. The old officers resigned; and, on October 20th, John Winthrop was chosen Governor, with John Humphrey for Deputy-Governor, and eighteen others for Assistants. Humphrey's departure was delayed, and, March 23, 1629–30, at a Court kept aboard the *Arbella*, at South-Hampton, on the eve of embarkation, his place was supplied by Thomas Dudley, and several Assistants were chosen, in place of those who were not yet ready to sail to the new colony.

Active measures were taken at once to transport to the colony large accessions of men, women, children and supplies. Seventeen vessels in all, bearing about a thousand passengers, some from the West of England, but the larger part from the vicinity of London, came over before the winter of 1630. The expense of this equipment and transportation was £21,200.[2]

John Winthrop, writing to his wife "From aboard the *Arbella*,[3] riding at the Cowes, March 28, 1630," says: "We have only four ſhips ready, and ſome two or three Hollanders go along with us.

1. *Morton's Memorial.* 2. So stated in *Josselyn's Chronological Observations.* But in his *Two Voyages* [1663] he has the following: "The Twelfth of *July*, *Anno Dom.* 1630, *John Wenthorp*, Eſq; and the aſſiſtants arrived with the Patent for the Maſſachuſets. The paſſage of the people that came along with him in ten Veſſels came to 95000 pound; the Swine, Goats, Sheep, Neat and Horſes coſt to tranſport 12000 pound beſides the price they coſt them; get ing food for the people till they could clear the ground of wood amounted to 45000 pound; Nails, Glaſs, and other Iron work for their meeting and dwelling houſes 13000 pound; Arms, Powder, Bullet, and Match together with their Artillery 22000 pound, the whole ſum amounts unto one hundred ninety-two thouſand pounds. They ſet down firſt upon *Noddles Iſland*, afterwards they began to build upon the main." As he gives the date of arrival wrong, and as his "whole ſum" is greater than the sum of his items, perhaps the accurateness of his figures may be questioned. Even as estimates they are curious and worth noticing. 3. A ship of 350 tons, manned with 52 seamen, and furnished with 28 pieces of ordnance; the *admiral* of the little fleet.

The reſt of the fleet (being ſeven ſhips) will not be ready this ſennight. . . . We are, in all our eleven ſhips, about ſeven hundred perſons, paſſengers, and two hundred and forty cows, and about ſixty horſes. The ſhip which went from Plimouth[1] carried about one hundred and forty perſons."

On the 12th of June the *Arbella* arrived at Salem, the *Jewell* on the 13th, and several other vessels during the first week in July. On the 8th of July Winthrop records in his journal: "We kept a day of thankſgiving in all the plantations," "all the whole fleet being ſafely come to their port."

The *Mary & John*, of 400 tons, Capt. Squeb, master, sailed from Plymouth March 20, 1629–30, bearing the assistants Edward Rossiter and Roger Ludlow, and about 140 others, "godly families and people from Devonſhire, Dorſetſhire, and Somerſetſhire," accompanied by two ministers, Revs. John Warham and John Maverick. On the 30th of May, "when we came to *Nantaſket*,"[2] says Capt. Roger Clap,[3] one of her passengers, in his memoirs, "Capt. Squeb would not bring us into Charles River,[4] as he was bound to do, but put us aſhore and our goods on *Nantaſket Point*, and left us to ſhift for ourſelves in a forlorn place in this wilderneſs," "like a mercileſs man."[5] Nine or ten of these unfortunates were the men who first visited the place afterwards called Watertown, which visit Mr. Clap proceeds to relate as follows:

"But as it pleaſed God, we got a boat of ſome old planters, and loaded her with goods; and ſome able men, well armed, went in

1. Ludlow's the *Mary and John*. 2. Now Hull. 3. A young man of twenty-one years, who came out of Plymouth, in Devon. 4. *Wood's N. E. Prospect*, 1634, gives "Miſhaum, Miſhaumut — Charlestowne," and the names of "Rivers of note" in the following order: "Saugus, Miſtick, Miſhaum, Naponſet, &c." where the Mishaum is the only one corresponding in position to the Charles. Capt. John Smith, in his *Description of New England*, 1616, says he gave the name Massachusetts River to the stretch of water making up through the islands from the Bay, which name was "changed by the Prince his Highneſſe to Charles River." The name *Quinobequin* first appears in *Morse's Gazetteer*, 1797. The original Indian name of the Charles River would, therefore, appear to be *Mishaum*. See note 4, page 11. John Endicott, in a letter dated 27th 8: 1651, mentions "one *Pummakummin*, Sachem of Quinnubbigge, dwelling amongſt or neer to the *Narraganſets*," who desired that some English be sent "to plant his River."—*Adams' Life of Eliot*, p. 87. The river may, therefore, have had another name, in the middle or upper part of its course. 5. He "was afterwards obliged to pay damages for this conduct."—*Trumbull.*

her unto *Charleſtown*, where we found ſome wigwarms and one houſe, and in the houſe there was a man which had a boiled baſs, but no bread that we ſee: but we did eat of his baſs, and then went up *Charles River*, until the river grew narrow and ſhallow, and there we landed our goods with much labour and toil, the bank being ſteep. And night coming on, we were informed that there were hard by us three hundred Indians. One Engliſhman[1] that could ſpeak the Indian language (an old Planter) went to them and adviſed them not to come near us in the night; and they hearkened to his counſel, and came not. I myſelf was one of the centinels that firſt night. Our captain was a low country ſoldier, one Mr. Southcot, a brave ſoldier. In the morning ſome of the Indians came and ſtood at a diſtance off, looking at us, but came not near us; but when they had been a while in view, ſome of them came and held out a great baſs towards us; ſo we ſent a man with a biſket, and changed the cake for the baſs. Afterwards they ſupplied us with baſs, exchanging a baſs for a biſket-cake, and were very friendly unto us." . . . "I think we were not above ten in number." "We had not been there many days, (although by our diligence we had got up a kind of ſhelter to ſave our goods in), but we had orders to come away from that place, (which was about Watertown), unto a place called *Mattapan* (now Dorcheſter[2]), becauſe there was a neck of land fit to keep our cattle on."[3]

Tradition says that the steep bank where they landed was near the place where the U. S. arsenal now stands. The name of Dorchester was transferred to the land which they occupied during their brief stay, and a writer as late as 1827 says a pasture in the vicinity was called Dorchester fields.

A fortnight later, less than a week after his arrival, Winthrop, with a small party, "went to Mattachuſetts to find out a place for our ſitting down," "for *Salem*, where wee landed, pleaſed vs not. And to that purpoſe ſome were ſent to the Bay to ſearch vpp the

1. Probably Thomas Walford, blacksmith, who was the first settler at *Mishaum*, at whose house they "did eat of his baſs." 2. So named "because several of the settlers came from a town of that name in England, and also in honour of the minister of that place, the Rev Mr. White."
3. *Clap's Memoirs*, p. 21.

riuers for a conuenient place, who vppon their returne reported to haue found a good place vppon *Miſtick;* but ſome other of vs ſeconding theis to approue or diſlike of their judgement; wee found a place liked vs better[1] three leagues vpp *Charles riuer.*[2]

"And there vppon unſhipped our goods into other veſſels and with much coſt and labour brought them in July to *Charles Towne;* but there receiving advertiſements by ſome of the late arrived ſhipps from London and Amſterdam of ſome French preparations againſt vs (many of our people brought with vs beeing ſick of feaver and the ſcurvy and wee thereby unable to carry vpp our ordnance and baggage ſoe farr) wee were forced to change our counſaile and for our preſent ſhelter to plant diſperſedly, ſome at *Charles Towne* which ſtandeth on the North Side of mouth of *Charles Riuer;* ſome on the South Side, which place wee named *Boſton* (as wee intended to have done the place wee firſt reſolved on) ſome of vs vppon *Miſtick,* which place wee named *Meadford;* ſome of vs weſtwards on *Charles Riuer,* four miles from *Charles Towne,* which place wee named *Watertoune,* others of vs two miles from Boſton in a place wee named *Rockſbury,* others vppon the riuer of *Sawgus* between *Salem* and *Charleſtowne.* And the weſterne men four miles South from *Boſton* at a place wee named *Dorcheſter.* This diſperſion troubled ſome of vs, but helpe it wee could not, wanting abillity to remoue to any place fit to build a Towne vppon, and the time was too ſhort to deliberate any longer leaſt the winter ſhould ſurpriſe vs before wee had builded our houſes. The beſt counſel wee could find out was to build a fort to retire to, in ſome convenient place, if any enemy preſſed thereunto, after we ſhould have fortifyed ourſelves againſt the injuries of wett and cold. So ceaſing to conſult further for that time they which had health to labour fell to building, wherein many were interrupted with ſickness and many dyed weekely, yea almost dayley."

1. "The people that arrived at the Massachusetts in the fleet, *Anno Domini* 1630, were not much unlike the family of Noah, at their first issuing out of the ark; and had, as it were, a new world to people; being uncertain where to make their beginning." — *Hubbard's N. E.*, p. 134.
2. "This," says Palfrey, "would correspond to what is now *Waltham* or *Weston*, and I think it very likely to have been near the mouth of *Stony Brook*, which divides those two towns."

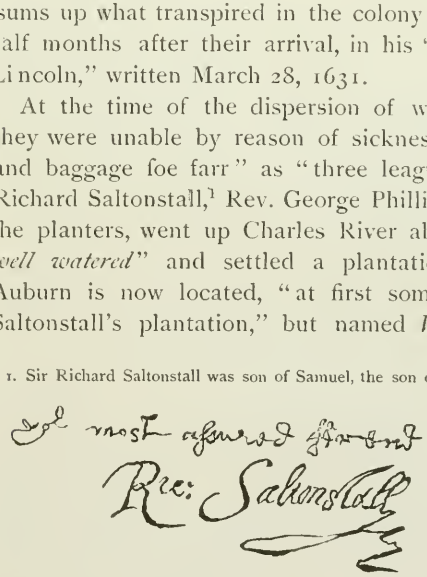
THE WHITE SWAN.

HARRINGTON'S GROVE AND PULSIFER'S LANDING.

The ſhips being about to return to England and Ireland, upwards of 100 returned in them, "and glad were wee ſo to be ridd of them." Others joined a settlement at Piscataway, "whereby though our numbers were leſſened yet wee accounted ourſelves nothing weakened by their removeall." Rev. Mr. Higginson of Salem, "a zealous and profitable preacher," Mr. Johnson and "the lady Arbella" his wife, and Mr. Rossiter, one of the assistants, were among those who died. "So that there were now left of the 5 vndertakers," says Dudley, "but the Gouernour, Sir Richard Saltonſtall and myſelfe and ſeven other of the Aſſistants — And of the people who came over with vs from the time of their ſetting ſail from England in Aprill, 1630, untill December followinge there dyed by eſtimacon about 200 at leaſt." Lt. Governor Dudley thus sums up what transpired in the colony during the first eight and a half months after their arrival, in his "Letter to the Countess of Lincoln," written March 28, 1631.

At the time of the dispersion of which Dudley speaks, when they were unable by reason of sickness to carry their "ordnance and baggage ſoe farr" as "three leagues vpp *Charles riuer*," Sir Richard Saltonstall,[1] Rev. George Phillips, and a goodly number of the planters, went up Charles River about four miles "to a place *well watered*" and settled a plantation, just below where Mt. Auburn is now located, "at first sometimes called Sir Richard Saltonstall's plantation," but named *Waterton*[2] by the Court of

1. Sir Richard Saltonstall was son of Samuel, the son of Gilbert Saltonstall, Esq., of Halifax, Yorkshire. He was the first Associate to the six original patentees mentioned in King Charles's charter to the Massachusetts, of March 4, 1628–9. A worthy Puritan, one of the five undertakers, the first founder of the town and first member of the Congregational Church of Watertown. His uncle Richard was Lord Mayor of London in 1597.



2. "It is ordered that *Trimountaine* shall be called *Boſton; Mattapan, Dorchester;* and the towne upon *Charles Ryuer, Waterton.* [Margin] *Water Toune.*" — *Mass. Rec.*, 1.75. The Indian name of Watertown was *Pequusset*, retained for a long time in the names Pequusset Common and Pequusset Meadow. It was sometimes corruptly written *Pigsgusset* and even *Pigs go suck.*

Assistants, on the 7th of September, the second meeting held after their arrival in the colony, which is considered the date of the incorporation of the Town. The name was doubtless given from the fact, stated by many of the early writers, that it was "well watered." Johnson[1] calls it "a fruitful plot of large extent, watered with many pleaſant ſprings, and rivulets, running like rivers throughout her body." Josselyn in his *Two Voyages*, 1663, and Dunton in his *Letters from New England*, 1686, use identical words, and describe Water-Town as "built upon one of the branches of *Charles River*, very fruitful and of large extent; watered with many pleaſant Springs, and ſmall Rivulets."

"We beganne againe in December," says Dudley, "to conſult about a fitt place to build a Toune vppon, leaveinge all thoughts of a fort, becauſe vppon any invaſion wee were neceſſarily to looſe our howſes when we ſhould retire thereinto; ſoe after diverſe meetings at *Boſton*, *Rockſbury*, and *Waterton*,[2] on the 28th of December wee grew to this reſolucon to bind all the Aſſistants (Mr. Endicott & Mr. Sharpe excepted, which laſt purpoſeth to returne by the next ſhipps into England) to build howſes at a place, a mile eaſt from *Waterton* neere *Charles river*, the next Springe, and to winter there the next yeare, that ſoe by our examples and by removeinge the ordinance and munition thether, all who were able, might be drawne thether, and ſuch as ſhall come to vs hereafter to their advantage bee compelled ſoe to doe; and ſoe, if God would, a fortifyed Toune might there grow vpp, the place fitting reasonably well thereto."

The "place a mile eaſt from *Waterton*" was called *New Towne*, the present Old Cambridge. During the fall and winter several settlers at Watertown lost their wigwams and houses by fire, and "Mr. Phillips, the miniſter of Watertown, and others, had their hay burnt." Dudley closes his letter to the Countess of Lincoln

1. *Wond. Work. Prov*, 1653, chap. 28. 2. Nov. 21, 1630. We met again at Watertown, and there, upon view of a place a mile beneath the town [the central point, or residence of the chief persons], all agreed it a fit place for a fortified town, and we took time to consider further about it. —*Winthrop's Journal.*

with the following account of the first general night alarm: "Vppon the 25 of this March, one[1] of *Waterton* haueing loſt a calfe, and about 10 of the clock at night heareinge the howlinge of ſome wolues not farr off, raiſed many of his neighbours out of their bedds, that by diſcharginge their muſkeets neere about the place, where hee heard the wolues, hee might ſoe putt the wolues to flight, and ſaue his calfe: the wind ſerveing fitt to cary the report of the muſkeets to *Rockſbury*, 3 miles of at ſuch a time, the inhabitants there tooke an alarme beate vpp their drume, armed themſelves and ſent in poſt to vs to *Boſton* to raiſe vs allſoe. Soe in the morninge the calfe beeinge found ſafe, the wolues affrighted, and our danger paſt, wee went merrily to breakefaſt." Though this proved to be a false alarm, at the meeting of the Court held April 12th following, "patrols of four men were appointed to be kept every night at Dorchester and at Watertown, the southern and western outposts; and military companies were to be trained every Saturday. The amount of ammunition to be kept by each soldier was prescribed; and the firing of a gun after the night watches were set was made punishable by whipping, and a second offence by measures more severe."[2]

"1630. A very ſharp winter in *New England*." This brief record in Josselyn's *Chronological Observations* might be expanded into a long account of the privations and sufferings that came upon the settlers so illy provided with shelter and provisions. Roger Clap writes in his *Memoirs*:—"Now coming into this country, I found it a vacant wilderneſs, in reſpect of *Engliſh*. There were indeed ſome *Engliſh* at *Plymouth* and *Salem*, and ſome few at *Charleſtown*, who were very deſtitute when we came aſhore; and planting-time being paſt, ſhortly after proviſion was not to be had for money. . . . And when I could have *meal and water and ſalt* boiled together, it was ſo good, who could wiſh better?" Again: "In our beginning many were in great ſtraits, for want of proviſion for themſelves and their little ones. Oh, the hunger that many ſuf-

1. "Sir Richard Saltonstall," Winthrop says. 2. Palfrey.

fered, and ſaw no hope in an eye of reaſon to be ſupplied, only by clams, and muſcles, and fiſh! We did quickly build boats, and ſome went a fiſhing. But bread was with many a very ſcarce thing; and fleſh of all kinds as ſcarce. . . . Yet this can I ſay to the praiſe of God's glory, that he ſent not only poor ravenous Indians, who came with their baſkets of corn on their backs, to trade with us, which was a good ſupply unto many; but alſo ſent ſhips from *Holland* and from *Ireland* with proviſions, and Indian Corn from *Virginia*, to ſupply the wants of his dear ſervants in this wilderneſs, both for food and raiment. And when people's wants were great, not only in one town but in divers towns; ſuch was the godly wiſdom, care and prudence (not ſelfiſhness but ſelf-denial) of our Governor Winthrop and his aſſiſtants, that when a ſhip came laden with proviſions, they did order that the whole cargo ſhould be bought for a general ſtock: And ſo accordingly it was, and diſtribution was made to every town, and to every perſon in each town, as every man had need."

The limits of Watertown were for a long time quite undefined, and remained indefinite between it and Boston, on the one side, and Charlestown, on the other. The settlement of New Town and its rapid growth, however, soon raised questions as to the bounds of these two Towns, and on March 4, 1634–5, the Court appointed a Committee to determine "the difference concerning all bounds of land between them." Bond makes the New Town [Cambridge] line run very near the homestall of Sir Richard Saltonstall, only one small lot intervening. The Committee agreed "that the bounds between Watertown and Newtown shall stand as they are already from Charles River to the great Fresh Pond; and from the tree marked by Watertown and Newtown on the southeast side of the pond, over the pond to a white poplar tree on the northwest side of the pond, and from that tree up into the country north-west-by-west, upon a straight line by a meridian compass; and further, that Watertown shall have one hundred rods in length above the weare, and one hundred rods beneath the weare in length, and threescore rods in breadth from the river on the south side thereof,

and all the rest of the ground on that side the river to lye to Newtown;" westerly the Town extended "eight miles into the country from their meeting-house." Later, after the settlement of Concord and Dedham, September 3, 1635, upon the north-west and south-west of Watertown, another conflict of bounds ensued, and the Court, on the 8th of June, 1638, ordered "for the final end of all difference" between the three towns "that Watertown eight miles shall be extended upon the line between them [W.] and Cambridge, *so far as Concord bounds give leave*," and by the river eight miles into the country, "and so to take in all the land of that [north] side of the river, which will not fall into the square five miles granted to Dedham;" a neck of land on the north side of the river was given to Dedham to make up her five square miles "accounted by quantity and not by situation." On the northeast "six myles of land square" were granted to Concord, and so located in the survey as to overlap the land already granted to Watertown; and thus the curtailment of the original territory of Watertown began, which has been continued until it is now one of the smallest towns in the Commonwealth. In November, 1637, a grant of fifteen hundred acres of meadow was made to Watertown "if it be there convenient, at the new plantation [Sudbury], upon the river Concord is upon," and again in May, 1651, the Court ordered "that Watertown shall have two thousand acres of land laid out near Assabet River . . . provided it be not prejudicial to any former grants." But neither of these grants was located at the time, and, though the town several times appointed committees to secure from the General Court the location and survey of the latter grant, which seems to have been made in lieu of, instead of in addition to, the former one, it was not until after a delay of over a century that the grant of two thousand acres of land was located "at Wachusett Hill," in compensation for that taken by Concord, and this was divided between Watertown, Weston, and Waltham. In 1756 Waltham and Weston sold their shares, each for £267 6*s.* 8*d.* = £2005, O. T.

The "weare" spoken of above was about three miles above the

"town," just below the fall; it was constructed[1] in the spring[2] of 1632 by permission of Governor Winthrop, granted, the Court not being in session, because if they had waited for a meeting of the Court before constructing it, the fishing season would have passed by. The Court sanctioned the grant at its next meeting, May 9, 1632. Josselyn[3] says: "A mile and a half from the Town is a fall[4] of freſh waters which conveigh themſelves into the Ocean through *Charles River*; a little below the fall of which they have a weir to catch fiſh, wherein they take ſtore of Baſſe, Shades, Alwives, Froſt fish and Smelts; in two tides they have gotten one hundred thouſand of theſe fiſh."

At a town meeting held January 3, 1634–5, it was agreed [by the freemen] "that there ſhall be foure rods in breadth on each ſide of the River, and in length as far as need ſhall require laied to the uſe of the Ware, ſo that it may not be preiudicial to the water-mill. Alſo one Hundred and fifty Acres of Ground granted to the Ware upon the other ſide of the River, to be laied out in a convenient place."

This wear was at first public property, but seems to have become private property in a few years, held in shares. In town meeting, June 2, 1641, it was "agreed, that Mr. Mahew ſhall enjoy the 150 acres of land on the ſouth ſide of Charles River, by Watertown wear." Thirty years later, as the wears were in danger of being purchased by Indians, the Town voted to purchase them, and they were then annually rented at the highest price that could be obtained. They were the subject of many altercations and law suits.

1. Winthrop states the reason for building the wear to have been, because the people of Watertown, having fallen very short of corn the year before, for want of fish for manure, (which use of them they had learned from the Indians), wished to build a wear to take fish for that purpose. Granting permission to build this wear was one of the charges brought against Winthrop by Lt. Gov. Dudley, a little later. 2. April 16th. 3. Whose distances are not to be depended upon. 4. "Which disadvantage attends most of the great rivers of New England, throughout the whole country: on the banks of whose streames are many veynes of very rich and fertile land, that would receive abundance more inhabitants, who might live as well as in most places of the world, were itt not for the intolerable burden of transportation of theire goods by land, for want of navigable channells in those rivers. Charles River . . . runnes up twenty or thirty miles into the country, yet not navigable above foure or five, which makes it less serviceable to the inhabitants seated up higher on the bankes thereot."—*Hubbard*, p. 17.

Of late, says Bond (in 1860), the profits of the Fishery have been divided between the towns of Watertown and Brighton, seven-tenths to the former and three-tenths to the latter. Owing to the impurities discharged into the river from the gas works, dye houses, and other factories, the fish finally stopped coming up the river, and the last three amounts reported by the Town Treasurer of Watertown as income received from the Fishery are: — for 1856, $161; for 1858, $74.25, and for 1860, $35. Since which time the wears do not appear to have been used.

On account of the "much ficknefs" and mortality that prevailed at Charlestown upon the arrival of Winthrop and his people, owing to the bad water there, and their "being deftitute of houfing and fhelter, and lying up and down in Booths," the 30th of July, 1630, by recommendation of Governor Winthrop, "was fet apart for folemn fafting and prayer," by the people of Charlestown and Watertown. The first settlers of the latter town had "refolved," says Mather, "that they would combine into church fellowfhip as their firft work;" accordingly after the religious exercises of the day were over, under the guidance of the Rev. George Phillips, "who was a worthy fervant of Christ and Difpenfer of his Word," "about forty men, whereof the firft was that excellent knight, Sir Richard Saltonftall, then fubfcribed this inftrument,[1] in order unto their coalefcence into a church eftate."

There has been much argument over the point, whether this signing of a covenant constituted the organization of a church; the weight of authority is in the affirmative, and Mr. Bond succinctly states the correct conclusion "that Watertown was the first church in New England that distinctly adopted the Congregational order; that it may justly claim priority over the first church of Boston, and, since the migration from Dorchester to Windsor, is entitled to rank as the second church of Massachusetts Bay."

At the first Court of Assistants, held August 23, 1630, at Charlestown,[2] it was "ordered that houfes be built for" the ministers, Mr.

1. A covenant. 2. On board the *Arbelia*. — *Johnson*.

Phillips of *Watertown* and Mr. Wilson of *Boston*, "with convenient ſpeed at the public charge;" Sir Richard Saltonstall undertook to provide for Mr. Phillips at his plantation, and Governor Winthrop at Boston for Mr. Wilson.[1] On Nov. 30th, an order was passed to collect £60 for the support of these two ministers, £30 being allotted to each; the amount was assessed: *Boston* £20, *Watertown* £20, *Charlestown* £10, *Roxbury* £6, *Medford* £3, *Winnesemet* £1.

At this Court Sir Richard Saltonstall was "fyned V£ for whipping 2 feverall perſons without the preſence of another Aſſiſtant, contrary to an Act of Court formerly made:" but this fine he appears never to have paid; he returned to England March 29, 1631,[2] and this fine was remitted by order of the Court Sept. 6, 1638. At the second Court, Sept. 7, 1630, it was enacted to be £10 fine for any that should permit an Indian the use of a gun, the first offence; the second offence they were to be imprisoned and fined at discretion.

The spirit of liberty and independence in thought and action, — the natural outgrowth or development of the fundamental idea of Puritanism, "to see God's own Law made good in this world; . . . that God's Will *be* done on Earth as it is in Heaven;"[3] — this spirit, that "was properly the beginning of America," that led the Pilgrims to determine on settling in the black, untamed forests and amid the wild savage creatures of the New World, that founded the early churches in the Colonies, manifesting itself in individuals, early began to give trouble. One Richard Browne, "a man of good underſtanding, and well verſed in the diſcipline of ſeparation, having been a ruler in one of their churches in *London*,"[4] had

Grace Philips

1. Previous to the organization of these churches, both ministers had preached in Charlestown and Boston, "their meeting-place," says Roger Clap, "being abroad under a tree, where I h ve heard Mr. Wilſon and Mr. Phillips preach many a good ſermon." Mr. Phillips had been minister of *Bocksted* near *Groton* in Suffolk Co., England, and Mr. Wilson had formerly been a minister of one of the parishes of *Sudbury*, in the same county. 2. Taking with him Grace, Rosamond, and one of his youngest sons, probably Samuel. His sons Richard, Robert, and Henry remained.

3. Carlyle. 4. Winthrop, I. 58.

BEAVER BROOK PATH.

BEAVER BROOK, NEAR CHARLES RIVER.

been chosen elder by the congregation at Watertown, but he had the boldness to express and maintain the opinion that "the churches of Rome were true churches." This caused a division in the church, and attracted so much attention that Governor Winthrop, Deputy-Governor Dudley, and Mr. Nowell (elder at Boston), and others went to Watertown, July 21st, 1631, to confer with Mr. Phillips and Mr. Browne on this matter. The *opinion* "was debated before many of both congregations, and by the approbation of all the aſſembly except three, was concluded an errour." But this overwhelming vote changed not the elder's views; and being, according to Winthrop, "a man of violent ſpirit, impetuous in his feelings, and impatient of rebuke," he was not silenced. Nov. 23d, 1631, the Court took up the matter and sent a letter to the church advising them "to take into conſideration, whether Mr. Browne were fit to be continued their elder or not,"[1] to which an unsatisfactory reply was given. Dec. 8th, on complaint of members of the congregation, the Governor and others again met in assembly with them at Watertown; the complaints were heard, and, after much debate, a reconciliation was effected, "each party promiſing to reform what hath been amiſs." But the excitement continued, and in Nov. 1632, Winthrop records "The congregation of *Watertown* diſcharged their elder, Richard Browne, of his office, for his unfitneſs in regard of his paſſion and diſtemper in ſpeech, having been oft admoniſhed and declared his repentance for it."[1] He was a person of consequence[2] in the town, and was in later years frequently chosen one of the selectmen and representative to the Court of Deputies. It is doubtful if we are to believe him so violent and passionate a man as his opponents would have him appear to be. He had the confidence of his very worthy pastor, Rev. George Phillips, and gave to him his zealous support and cooperation in establishing and maintaining the church discipline,

1. Winthrop, I 67, 95. 2. He was a grantee of 13 lots in the town, and of 200 acres "next the village granted to Dedham." He received 9 acres in Waltham Plain, next to the river, 150 acres in the "Farm Lands" (Weston), and 50 acres in "the second Great Dividend," in Waltham.

since owned by the Congregational churches. Being older than Mr. Phillips he was more outspoken, and brought upon himself the displeasure of the magistrates by his "unflinching confronting" of them in their "much opposition to Mr. Phillips." In causing his removal from his office as elder, they but opened the way for him to accept positions of even more importance, which the people of Watertown were not slow to confer upon him, for they held him in the highest esteem as a Christian and a citizen, and from the Colonial Records he appears not less respected and confided in by the Court, to which he was Representative most of the time from the first (1634) till 1657. After the return of Sir Richard Saltonstall to England, there was no magistrate in Watertown, and in Sept. 1638, Mr. Browne was appointed by the Court one of the commissioners of that town, "to end ſmall cauſes." Nov. 4, 1646, he was empowered to officiate at marriages in the town; previous to this date, after the departure of Sir Richard Saltonstall, when couples wished to be married they had to leave the town and have the ceremony performed by a magistrate of some other town. Nov. 5, 1633, he was allowed by the Court "to keep a ferry over *Charles River* againſt his houſe" [near *Mt. Auburn*], and to have *2d* for one person, and *1d* each for two or more. May 22, 1639, he was fined £5 for going to Connecticut without leave of the Court, he then being a deputy; but in Sept. £4 15*s* of the fine was remitted and the freemen of Watertown were fined £3, "for ſending Mr. Browne away." In 1657 he removed to Charlestown where he died at the age of 84 or 85 years.

Nov. 5, 1634, Mr. Browne took a leading part in bringing before the Court of Assistants complaint against John Endicott of Salem, for mutilating the ensign, by cutting out with his sword the red cross. It was feared that this would "be taken as an act of rebellion, or of like high nature, in defacing the King's colors." But Endicott's motive was one of "conſcience," "thinking that the red croſs was given to the King of England by the Pope, as an enſign of victory, and ſo a ſuperſtitious thing, and a relique of Antichrist." The settlement of this matter caused a deal of trouble and anx-

iety. They were doubtful of the lawful use of the cross in an ensign, but satisfied that his act was very unlawful, so that finally Mr. Endicott was censured, and disabled for one year from holding any public office.

On the 27th Jan., 1631–2, "the Governour and ſome company with him went[1] up by *Charles River* about eight miles above *Watertown*," and left an indelible record of their visit in the names which they gave to prominent features of the landscape, and which are still retained. Winthrop's Journal says they "named the firſt brook, on the north ſide of the river, (being a fair ſtream and coming from a pond a mile from the river), *Beaver Brook*, becauſe the beavers had ſhorn down divers great trees there, and made divers dams acroſs the brook. Thence they went to a great rock, upon which ſtood a high ſtone, cleft in ſunder, that four men might go through, which they called *Adam's Chair*, becauſe the youngeſt of their company was Adam Winthrop. Thence they came to another brook, greater than the former, which they called *Masters' Brook*, becauſe the eldeſt of their company was one John Maſters.[2] Thence they came to another high pointed rock, having a fair aſpect on the weſt ſide, which they called *Mount Feake*, from one Robert Feake, who had married the Governour's daughter-in-law. On the weſt ſide of *Mount Feake*, they went up a very high rock, from whence they might ſee all over *Neipnett*,[3] and a very high hill due weſt, about forty miles off, and to the N. W. the high hills by Merrimack, above ſixty miles off." Some explanations are needed to make this pleasant description clear at the present time.

Beaver Brook is a large and valuable stream, and empties into *Charles River* at the lower end of *Waltham Plain*, crossing the "Great road" in its course. It has two branches, eastern and western, which unite about half a mile from the river. The former and larger branch, always called *Beaver Brook* in the early deeds

1. "No doubt a-foot," says Prince. "For the purpose of laying out a public road." *Hist. Coll.* V. 3, *2d Ser.* p. 265. 2. John Masters was one of the earliest settlers of *Watertown;* he was admitted freeman May 18, 1631; moved to *Cambridge* before July, 1635, and died there 21st December, 1639; his wife died five days after. 3. *Whipcutt*, the margin reads.

and surveys, rises in *East Lexington*, passes through a corner of *Belmont*, and divides it from Waltham nearly to the Watertown line, then flows south-west until it is joined by the western branch. The latter coming out of *Sherman's*[1] *Pond*, more than two miles from the river, is the ancient *Chester Brook;* at *Pond End*, near the present New Church School, it provides power for a small machine-shop;[2] about half a mile west of the site of the old *Waltham* Meeting house, it flows through a pond[3] and extensive bog, called *Beaver Meadow*, probably the locality of the pond observed by Winthrop, caused by the beaver dams long since destroyed; it afterwards passes through and adds greatly to the beauty of the Lyman place, formerly known as the *Livermore Farm*, where, by a small dam, it is expanded in front of the mansion into a beautiful stream. A little south of *Beaver Meadow* is *Lily Pond*, a small sheet of water having its outlet through the meadow into *Chester Brook*. The name *Chester* was probably given very soon after Governor Winthrop's visit, as Mr. Leonard Chester arrived in 1633 and left Watertown in 1636. "Some modern improvers," says Bond, "have given the name *Clematis*[4] to the middle portion of the ancient *Beaver Brook*," and a Railroad station has now that name.

Masters' Brook, which Winthrop states was "greater than the former," is described by a writer in 1815, as known by that name to the oldest inhabitants then consulted by him. "It is one mile and a half west of *Beaver Brook*, and nearly a mile this side of *Stony Brook*." "At present," he says, "this brook can hardly be recognized by this description, on account of its smallness. . . . If the summer be dry there is scarcely any water in the usual course of the brook, which, as it approaches the river, has every appearance of having once been quite deep and broad." It forms the western boundary of *Waltham Plain*. The knowledge of

1 In early records known as the "*Great Pond in the Woods*," afterwards as *Sherman's*, *Fiske's*, and *Mead's Pond*. Its area is supposed to be about 100 acres. *Bond* 2. Formerly a grist mill. 3. Described in 1815 as nearly one mile in circumference, and abounding in fish. 4. Doubtless with the same desire for *improvement*, and with about as much authority as attended the change of the name of the brook, this word is mispronounced; the accent is put upon the second syllable, instead of on the first.

UP CHARLES RIVER FROM MT. FEAKE.

NEWTON BRIDGE FROM RIVER ST.

the location of *Adam's Chair* has been completely lost. *Mount Feake* was marked upon a plan of the town made in 1640, only eight years after the name was given, which plan was unfortunately destroyed by fire in *Boston* in 1825; it has retained its name, and a beautiful cemetery has been laid out upon its western slope. The "very high rock" west of *Mount Feake* is now called Boston Rock Hill, and from its eastern side a fine view of Waltham is had.

John Eliot, the apostle to the *Indians*, describes in a letter a singular event that occurred at *Sherman's Pond* in June, 1676. Some of the *Indians*, who still had wigwams on the western shore, observed the fish to come up on the shore. When some of the farmers drove their cows thither to water they not only noticed that the sand was strewn with all kinds of fish from the pond, but that the cows refused to drink the water. This continued three days. A large eel, which was wriggling about on the shore, was thrown back into the water, but immediately returned out of the water and remained until dead. Both *Indians* and whites ate freely of the fish without hurt. During these three days many cartloads of fish came ashore; but after that time the water became harmless again.[1] "It was conceived," says Hubbard, "to be the effect of ſome mineral vapour that at that time had made an irruption into the water."

In February 1631–2, a political altercation took its rise at Watertown, which has been so far-reaching and important in its results, as to merit full notice. On the 3d of that month the Court of Assistants ordered that £60 be levied out of the several plantations "towards the making of a paliſade[2] about the Newtown," to carry out the "reſolucon" to which they "grew" December 28, 1630, that "a fortifyed Toune might there grow vpp." The proportion of the levy allotted to Watertown was £8; upon receipt of the warrant for which "the paſtor [Mr. Phillips] and elder [Mr. Richard Browne], &c., aſſembled the people and delivered their

1. J. W. Colby's *Notes.* 2. Palisades were constructed of cleft wood stakes eight feet long driven into the ground.

opinions, that it was not ſafe to pay moneys after that ſort, for fear of bringing themſelves and poſterity into bondage." This resistance to the order of the Court resulted in their being summoned, "the paſtor and elder by letter, and the others by warrant," before the Governor and Assistants on the 17th of the same month. "After much debate," says Winthrop, "they acknowledged their fault, confeſſing freely, that they were in an errour, and made a retraction and ſubmiſſion under their hands, and were enjoined to read it in the aſſembly the next Lord's day." Whether they fully retracted from their publicly expressed opinions may be questioned, as Bond well says, from their "much debate," the well-known character of the men, and the proceedings at the next Court held less than three months later.

These men, thus independent, may well be considered good specimens of what Thomas Carlyle has said the Seventeenth-Century Puritans were: — Men "who had thought about this world very seriously indeed, and with very considerable thinking faculty indeed," and who were "not quite so far behindhand in their conclusions respecting it." With them "Cant was not fashionable at all;" for them "that stupendous invention of 'Speech for the purpose of concealing Thought' was not yet made." No one of them could have been deemed "a man wagging the tongue of him, as if it were the clapper of a bell to be rung for economic purposes, and not so much as attempting to convey any inner thought, if thought he had, of the matter talked of." "These Puritans do mean what they say," and with the same spirit mentioned above they aimed their opposition at the principle involved, which was thought to be full of danger, and not at the petty tax[1] imposed in this instance.

To the agitation of this subject [by Watertown people], says Savage in his note [Winthrop, 1. p. 71], we may refer the origin of that committee of two from each town to advise with the Court about raising public moneys, "ſo as what they ſhould agree upon ſhould bind all." At the next Court, held May 9th, these Committees[2] were

1. *Watertown* had already paid her proportion of two taxes, one for the two military captains, the other for the two ministers, one of whom she had. 2. "Two of every plantation appointed to conferre with the Court about raiſeing of a publique ſtocke." *Miss. Rec.* 1. 95

appointed for the several Towns, John Oldham and John Masters, for *Watertown*, heading the list. This led to the establishment, two years later, of the representative body, having the full powers of all the freemen, except that of elections.[1] To the first General Court of Delegates, May 14, 1634, Watertown sent Robert Feake, Richard Browne, and John Oldham.

As early as May 18, 1631, the Court had ordered and agreed, that "for the time to come, no man ſhall be admitted to the freedom of this body politic, but ſuch as are members of ſome of the churches within the limits of the ſame," "to the end the body of the commons may be preſerved of honeſt and good men."[2] They thus laid as the foundation of their new Commonwealth an aristocracy of personal character, of personal "goodness of that purity and force which only the faith of Jesus Christ is competent to create." At this meeting 118 persons took the freemen's oath, and were admitted to the franchise, having given notice of their desire for admission, October 19th, previous. "None are ſo fit to be truſted with the liberties of the Commonwealth," says John Cotton, "as church-members; for the liberties of the freemen of this Commonwealth are ſuch as to require men of faithful integrity to God and the State, to preſerve the ſame. Their liberties, among others, are chiefly theſe: — 1. To chooſe all magiſtrates, and to call them to account at the General Court; 2. To chooſe ſuch burgeſſes, every General Court, as, with the magiſtrates ſhall make or repeal all laws. Now both theſe liberties are ſuch as carry along much power with them, either to eſtabliſh or ſubvert the Commonwealth."[3] Words that are as true to-day as when written, and as applicable to affairs of state now as then. Are not "men of faithful integrity to God and the State," just now especially needed in high places to preserve the liberties these early Colonists were so zealous in establishing, which we are enjoying, and which it is our highest duty to hand down intact to posterity?

During the year 1631, but few ships arrived. These were well laden

1. Savage's Note. Winthrop, 1. 72. 2. Mass Rec. 1. 87. 3. Hutchinson, 1. 436

with all sorts of cattle, which in a few years so increased that the inhabitants were not only provided with enough for themselves, but were able also to supply others. One of the earliest causes of dispute concerning boundaries of Towns arose from the people being cramped for room[1] for the pasturage of their cattle. In 1634 Wood says of the people of *New-towne*: — "The inhabitants moſt of them are very rich, and well ſtored with Cattell of all ſorts; having many hundred Acres of ground paled in with one generall fence, which is about a mile and a half long, which ſecures all their weaker Cattell from the wilde beaſts;" what was true of *New-towne* was doubtless equally true of *Watertowne*, "a place nothing inferior for land, wood, medow, and water" to the former, and the wealthier of the two at this time.

From 1632 to 1635 "near twenty conſiderable ſhips" came each year, and with the increase in numbers of settlers there arose a scarcity of laborers and consequent demand for excessive wages. To check this, the General Court ordered in November, 1633, that carpenters and masons should not receive above 2*s.* per diem, and laborers not above 18*d.*,[2] and that merchants should not advance above 4*d.* in the shilling on what their goods cost in *England.* But this first attempt to regulate prices met with no better success than later ones, and Hubbard [1680] complains that these "good orders did expire with the first and golden age in this new world; things being raised since to treble the value well nigh of what at first they were."

On the 6th of July, 1631, a small ship of sixty tons, called the *Plough*, came into *Nantasket* with ten passengers from *London*, having a patent to *Sagadahock;* afterwards called the Ligonia or Plough Patent. Not liking the place, they came to Boston and went up to Watertown, "a plantation for husbandmen principally," but as their vessel drew ten feet, she ran aground twice by the way and "they laid her bones there." This company was called the *Hus-*

1. The government having at first permitted no man to live more than half a mile from the meeting-house in his town. Watertown people, being farmers chiefly, were soon widely scattered.

2. At the court held September 28, 1630, the wages of common laborers were fixed at 6*d.* a day, and those of mechanics who were employed in building, at 16*d.*, in addition to "meat and drink." The following March this order was rescinded.

bandmen: they were *Familists*,[1] who believed that the essence of religion consisted in Divine love, and were popularly considered a sort of free-love sect of that day; these soon after "vaniſhed away, and came to nothing." The next year the court ordered their goods to be inventoried by the beadle, and to be preserved for the use and benefit of the company in London which sent them out.

July 2, 1632, at the regular training at Watertown, the first recorded accident in the town from the careless use of firearms happened. A man having an I-did'nt-think-it-was-loaded musket, "which had long been charged with piſtol bullets, not knowing of it, gave fire, and ſhot three men, two into their bodies, and one into his hands; but it was ſo far off, as the ſhot entered the ſkin and ſtayed there, and they all recovered." The first order passed at the Court held on the next day enjoined upon all officers to "take a ſpecial care to ſearch all pieces brought into the field, for being charged with ſhot or bullets."

Watertown people seem to have been ever on the alert to maintain and preserve their rights, for on May 1, 1632, one John Clark, the constable of the town, complained to the Governor, that Capt. Patrick, one of the two military men supported at public expense, "being removed out of their town to Newtown, did compel them to watch near Newtown, and deſired the Governor that they might have the ordering within their own town."

In July Winthrop records this curious incident:—"At Watertown there was (in view of divers witneſſes) a great combat between a mouſe and a ſnake; and after a long fight the mouſe prevailed and killed the ſnake. The paſtor of Boſton, Mr. Wilſon, a very ſincere, holy man, hearing of it, gave this interpretation: That the ſnake was the devil; the mouſe was a poor, contemptible people, which God had brought hither, which ſhould overcome Satan here and diſpoſſeſs him of his kingdom."

The first reported case of insanity in the town is that of "one John Edye, a godly man of the congregation," who in March, 1633,

1. This sect was established in Holland, in 1555 by Henry Nichols, a Westphalian.

fell diſtracted, and, getting out one evening, could not be found, but eight days after he came again of himſelf. He had kept his ſtrength and colour, yet had eaten nothing." He recovered, lived orderly, but was now and then "a little diſtempered."

The harvest in 1632 was scanty on account of the cold and wet weather which prevailed during the summer; and again, in 1633, "there was great ſcarcity of corn, by reaſon of the ſpoil our hogs had made at harveſt, and the great quantity they had eaten in the winter, there being no acorns." Owing to this scarcity of corn two remarkable resolutions were adopted by the Court, November 5, 1633:—1. "That no man ſhall give his ſwine any corn, but ſuch as, being viewed by two or three neighbours, ſhall be judged unfit for man's meat." 2. "Alſo, that every plantation ſhall agree how many ſwine every perſon may keep, winter and ſummer, about the plantation." The common food of the settlers was beans, corn, squashes, and smoked fish; potatoes not being generally introduced till 1718. A quart of milk sold for a penny, four eggs for a penny, butter was sixpence a pound, and cheese fivepence, although money was worth, it has been stated, five times as much as now.[1]

As early as October, 1630, Governor Winthrop, perceiving the "inconveniences" which had arisen from the use of liquors at table "by drinking one to another, reſtrained it at his own table" and persuaded others to do the same. A loose paper was found in his MSS. containing reasons for a law against this custom, and in December, 1639, the Court made an order abolishing "that vain cuſtom." The "General Courts" and Governors of our later days might profit by the example set them by their illustrious predecessors.

Palfrey notes that the name of that peculiarly New England institution, the *town*, "first occurs in the record of the second colonial meeting of the Court of Assistants, in connection with the naming of *Boston*, *Charlestown*, and *Watertown*. The first entry in the original records of Watertown, made as early as 1634, stands

1. Colby's *Notes*.

as follows: — "Agreed, by the confent of the Freemen, that there ſhall be three perſons choſen for the ordering of the civill affaires; one of them to ſerve as Town Clerk, and shall keep the records and acts of the Town; the three choſen are William Jenniſon,[1] Brian Pembleton, John Eddie," the latter the same already named as having been temporarily insane the year previous. February 10, 1635, the inhabitants at Charlestown made order at a full meeting "for the government of the town by *Selectmen*," which name was speedily applied throughout New England to "municipal governors."

The first elections held by ballots were at the General Court assembled at Newtown, May 6, 1635. The Governor, John Haynes, and deputy, Richard Bellingham, were elected by papers, wherein their names were written; for the choice of Assistants, the names were announced (placed in nomination) by the Governor, and those of the freemen in favor deposited inscribed ballots, those opposed, blank ones. In order that the freemen should have the fullest freedom in the selection of their deputies, it was ordered that thenceforth they should "be elected by papers."

The people of Newtown, scarcely three years after their settlement, with Watertown a mile and a half distant on the one side, and Charlestown two miles on the other, were so straitened "for want of land, eſpecially medow," that they desired leave of the Court to look out for enlargement or removal, which being granted, they sent men "to ſee *Agawam* and *Merrimack*, and gave out they would remove." A little later six men sailed in Governor Winthrop's bark, the *Blessing of the Bay*, the first vessel built in the colony, launched at *Mistick*, July 4, 1631, "to diſcover *Connecticut River*, intending to remove the town thither." At the Court held, in September, 1634, after a long discussion during a week's session, the Newtown people finally accepted the offer of "the ground about *Muddy River*"[2] from Boston, and "the meadow on this side Watertown wear," from Watertown, and gave up the plan of re-

1. See page 41, note 3. 2. Now *Brookline*.

moval at that time. The next year the Court confirmed these grants on condition that if Mr. Hooker and his congregation should remove, they should revert to the towns that gave them. In 1636, Mr. Hooker and his congregation moved to *Hartford:*[1] Boston recovered her *Muddy River* ground, but Watertown did not get back her meadow.

In April, 1631, "Wahginnacut, a Sagamore upon the *River Quonehtacut*," had visited Governor Winthrop, with some companions, "defirous to have fome *Englifhmen* to come plant in his country," offering to find them corn and give them eighty beaver skins yearly and praising the great fruitfulness of his country.[2] The people of Plymouth had, from time to time, received information from the natives and from Dutch visitors of "a fine place, both for plantation and trade," at the *Fresh* or *Connecticut River*, and in June, 1633, Governor Edward Winslow and Mr. Bradford came to Boston "partly to confer about joining in a trade to *Connecticut*, for beaver and hemp," and to "prevent" the Dutch in establishing a trading house there. The council, quite disingenuouly Savage thinks,[3] found sufficient obstacles to deter them from making any such arrangement. The Plymouth people in October sent out a small party and built a house on the Connecticut River where now is *Windsor*, passing up the river above an already established Dutch fort at the point where *Hartford* stands.

A month or two earlier John Oldham, the trader (of whom more anon), and three companions went overland to the Connecticut, lodging at *Indian* towns on their way, and brought back some beaver and "hemp, which grows there in great abundance, and is much better than the Englifh," and "fome black lead, whereof the *Indians* told him there was a whole rock." The "Blessing of the Bay" had been sent southward to trade, visited *Long Island*, the mouth of the *Connecticut River*, and the *Dutch* plantation on *Hudson's River*, called *New Netherlands*, where they had "fhowed the

1. At first called *Newtown*. 2. Again in November 1634, the Pequots "offered us all their right at *Connecticut*, and to further us what they could, if we would fettle a plantation there." *Winthrop*, I. 148. 3. Note, *Winthrop*, I. 104.

STONY BROOK.

STONY BROOK.

Governour (called Gwalter Van Twilly) their comiſſion, which was to ſignify to them, that the King of *England* had granted the river and country of *Connecticut* to his own ſubjects; and therefore deſired them to forbear to build there."[1]

From the reports of these visits, and the intelligence that came from time to time of the great fertility of the since famed "Connecticut Valley," arose the desire of many of the Colonists to remove thither. We have already noted the effect this Western fever had upon the people of Newtown. The infection spread and soon many in Dorchester, Roxbury, and Watertown were burning with the desire to "go West." Among them were Ludlow at Dorchester, and Pynchon, one of the Assistants at Roxbury. The grant of lands to Newtown, above referred to, allayed the fever there for a time, but at the annual Court held May 6, 1635, "there is liberty granted to the inhabitants of Watertown," and Roxbury also, "to remove themſelves to any place they ſhall think meet to make choice of, provided they continue ſtill under this government." In August Governor Bradford wrote to Winthrop, complaining that men from Dorchester had set down at Connecticut near the *Plymouth* trading house there, interfering with their rights purchased from the *Indians;* and Winthrop says "the *Dutch* ſent home to *Holland* for commiſſion to deal with our people at *Connecticut.*" Tradition also says that some explorers from Watertown had established themselves where *Weathersfield* afterward grew up. As John Oldham was a resident of Watertown, doubtless some of his neighbors had been moved, by his accounts of the advantages offered at Connecticut, to try their fortunes there — and they "took the opportunity of seizing a broad piece of meadow upon which their neighbors of Newtown had already fixed their eyes with the intention of occupying — "and there was a precious broil both there and here over the possession of the place."[2]

As early as 1624, we find John Oldham figuring prominently, though not very creditably, at *Plymouth.* He arrived in the *Ann*

1. Probably to give this warning was the main object of the *Blessing's* voyage. 2. Colby's *MSS. Notes.*

in August, 1623, and was well received; a few months later John Lyford, "the minister," arrived and was welcomed with special favor and a more liberal support than had been allowed any one else. "In ſome ſhort time," says Nathaniel Morton,[1] "he fell into acquaintance with *Mr. John Oldham*, who was a co-partner with him in his after courſes; not long after both *Oldham* and he grew very perverſe, and ſhowed a ſpirit of great malignity, drawing as many into a faction as they could; were they never ſo vile or prophane, they did nouriſh and abet them in all their doings, ſo they would but cleave to them, and ſpeak againſt the church." "*Oldham* being called to watch (according to order) and refuseth to come, fell out with the captain, called him *Raſcall* and *beggarly* Raſcall, and reſiſted him, and drew his knife at him, though he offered him no wrong, nor gave him any ill terms, but with all fairneſs required him to do his duty; the Governour hearing the tumult, ſent to quiet it; but he ranted with great fury and called them all *Traitors;* but being committed to priſon, after a while he came to himſelf, and with ſome ſlight puniſhment was let go upon his behaviour for further cenſure." Upon the sailing of the *Charity* for England in July, 1624, Governor Bradford followed her a few miles to sea and procured copies of letters which both Lyford and Oldham had written, full of complaints and disaffection. After a more open act of insubordination in setting up a separate public meeting on the Lord's day, a General Court was summoned and they were tried, their letters being produced in evidence against them, whereupon "Oldham began to be furious, and to rage becauſe they had intercepted their letters," and provoked the people to mutiny on the spot. They were both convicted and sentenced to banishment from the colony. Lyford played the penitent so well that his sentence was remitted, and he was restored to the ministry. Oldham went to *Nantasket*, whence he returned the next Spring and again abused the authorities, whereupon a second sentence of banishment "was performed after a ſolemn invention in this manner: A lane of

1. *New England's Memorial*, p. [illegible]

muſketiers was made, and hee compelled in ſcorne to paſſe along betweene, and to receave " a blow " be every muſketier," with the advice to go and " mend his manners," " and then aboard a ſhallop, and ſo convayed to *Weſſaguſcus* ſhoare, and ſtaid at *Maſſachuſetts*," . ing at *Nantasket.*

Not long after, being upon a vessel that was wrecked on *Cape Cod* in a violent storm, he was brought to honest penitence for his sins and misdemeanors, and changed his manner of life in after years. In June, 1628, he had become reconciled with the Plymouth people, and was by them sent to England as custodian of Thomas Morton, the riotous leader of Wollaston's *Merry-Mount* rabble. It was in this visit to the mother country that he obtained of John Gorges,[1] for himself and John Dorrell, a tract of land which embraced most of the territory of the present Cities of Charlestown, Cambridge, Somerville, and probably a small part of Watertown.[2] We find him again at Nantasket on the arrival of Winthrop's colony, in 1630, and it was for the purpose of anticipating him in taking possession of Massachusetts Bay that the small company was sent from Salem to Mishawum in the summer of 1629 by Endicott, under orders from his company, which had been unsuccessful in making negotiations with Oldham, who asserted his claim under the patent of Robert Gorges.[3]

He was admitted freeman May, 18, 1631; he must have removed to Watertown soon after its settlement, as May 8, 1632, he was one of the two persons chosen to confer about a public stock; he had a house near the Wear burnt in August of the same year; and on April 1, 1634, the Court granted him a farm of 500 acres between *Stony Brook* and *Waltham Plain*, in which *Mount Feake* was included, which was long known as the " Oldham Farm." After his death the General Court ordered the land " to be laid out for Matthew Cradock," of London, to whom Oldham was indebted. This farm then passed into the hands successively of Simon Bradstul, of

1. Younger brother and heir of Robert Gorges. 2. Extending from *Charles River* to *Abousett* [*Saugus*] *River*, and from the border of the bay at the mouth of *Charles River*, 5 miles into the country, and from the mouth of *Abousett River*, 3 miles into the country. 3. Palfrey

Ipswich, Thomas Mayhew, of Watertown, and Richard Dummer, of Newbury. The latter, and his wife Frances, sold the N. E. half (250 A.) of the farm to Richard Gale. December 24, 1684, Jeremie Dummer, goldsmith of Boston (son of Richard), and Anna his wife, sold the other, West or S. W. half to Robert Harrington for £90.[1] It is described as bounded W. by Joseph Garfield; N. by Richard Cutting, Widow Sarah Fiske, and said Garfield; E. by Abraham Gale and John Gale; S. by Charles River.

This grant, by the General Court, was made to Oldham before the western boundary of Watertown was determined, and before any grants had been made by the Freemen of the town, except the "small lots" at the Eastern end.

October 15, 1635, a party of about sixty men, women and children set out for the Connecticut settlements, driving their cattle with them. They had a long and difficult journey. November 26, twelve of their number reached Boston after a ten days' march, and the 10th of December the ship *Rebecka* brought back seventy more men and women who had wandered down to the mouth of the river in search of the vessels that were to bring them supplies.

October 6, young John Winthrop arrived, commissioned to settle, hold, and govern for one year, the territory of Lords Say, Sele, and Brooke, and others, patentees of Connecticut. He had men, ammunition, and money at his command, and having a small fort at Saybrook, drove off a Dutch vessel sent to defend the Dutch claim to the river. The winter's severity bore heavily upon the emigrants to the new settlements. Many returned, and the Dorchester men alone lost some £2000 worth of cattle.

The Colonists were increased by 3000 immigrants,[2] including eleven ministers, in 1635. In June 1636, the Newtown congregation, having sold their immovable property to some of the new comers, emigrated to the number of one hundred, under the leadership of Revs. Hooker and Stone, driving a herd of one hundred and sixty cattle, which supplied them with milk by the way. They were a

1. Bond. 2. "So as like an hive of bees overflocked, there was a neceſſity that ſome ſhould ſwarm out." — *Hubbard.*

DEVIL'S DEN, STONY BROOK.

HERMITAGE, PROSPECT HILL.

fortnight on their journey, and settled on the right bank of the Connecticut, just north of the Dutch stockade, naming their settlement at first *Newtown*, afterwards *Hartford*. During the summer the smaller settlements above and below were increased by the emigration of the church of Dorchester and some from Watertown. Pynchon, and seven others from Roxbury selected a site higher up the river afterwards called *Springfield*. August 30th the Freemen of *Watertown* agreed, " (in conſideration there be too many inhabitants in the *Towne*, and the *Towne* thereby in danger to be ruinated),[1] that no forrainer comming into the *Towne*, or any family arifing among ourſelves, ſhall have any benefit either of Commonage or Land undivided, but what they ſhall purchaſe, except they buy a man's right wholly in the *Towne*."

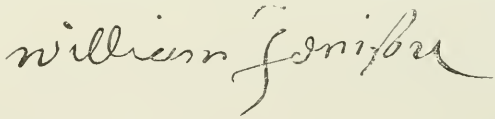
The *Pequot Indians*, the most formidable and treacherous tribe in New England, had three years before murdered two traders, Stone and Norton, and their crew, in the Connecticut River, and had made false excuses and promises when called to account for it. July 20, 1636, one John Gallup, a Massachusetts fisherman, sailing in his bark of twenty tons, with a crew of one man and two little boys, from Connecticut to Long Island, was blown out of his course into the neighborhood of *Block Island*, when he noticed the pinnace of our Indian trader, John Oldham, filled with Indians, and saw a canoe put off from it. Suspecting that they had killed Oldham, despite their great superiority in numbers he prepared to attack them. " Having but two pieces and two piſtols, and nothing but buck ſhot," he bore down upon them and kept up such a galling fire " as they all gate under hatches." Then standing off again, " and returning with a good gale, he ſtemmed her upon the quarter and almoſt overſet her, which ſo frightened the Indians, as ſix of them leaped overboard and were drowned." Again he repeated this manœuvre and four more leaped overboard; but four were now left, and boarding the pinnace two of them surrendered, he bound them both, put one in the hold and threw the other overboard. The other two he could not get at. " Looking about, they found John

1. A fear they probably were not troubled with many years.

Oldham under an old ſeine, ſtark naked, his head cleft to the brains, and his hands and legs cut as if they had been cutting them off, and yet warm. So they put him into the ſea." Stripping the boat of goods and sails they took it in tow, but night coming on, and the wind rising, they had "to turn her off, and the wind carried her to the Narraganſett ſhore." Such was the sad fate of the enterprising trader who owned a large portion of the Town of WALTHAM, the first and largest grant made within the limits of the town.

When the news reached Boston great uneasiness was felt lest the *Narragansetts* would be induced to join the *Pequots* in general hostilities. It was decided by the authorities to avenge the death of Oldham with expedition, and August 25th, John Endicott, as General, with ninety volunteers, "diſtributed to four Commanders, — Captain John Underhill,[1] Captain Nathaniel Turner,[2] Enſign Jeniſon,[3] and Enſign Davenport[4] . . . embarked in three pinnaces, and carried two ſhallops and two Indians with them." They had orders to kill the men of Block Island, and bring away the women

1. "A sort of Friar Tuck, — devotee, bravo, libertine, and buffoon in equal parts, — Underhill takes a memorable place among the characters who from time to time break what is altogether too easily assumed to have been the dead level of New England gravity in those days. He had been a soldier in *Ireland*, in *Spain*, and more recently in the *Netherlands*, where he 'had spoken freely to Count Nassau.' He was brought over by Winthrop to train the people in military exercises, and was one of the Deputies from Boston in the first General Court." *Palfrey*. In his *Newes from America* he has written an account of this expedition, and of the more important one which followed. 2. Was Representative from *Sagus* or *Lynn* in the first six General Courts. In January 1636–7, his "houſe in Sagus took fire by an oven about midnight, and was burnt down, with all that was in it ſave the perſons. 3. Wm. Jenison of Watertown. "An able man who had been there from the beginning." He had formerly lived in *Bermuda*. He



was member of the Artillery Company, 1637; Captain of the Train Band, 1638; Selectman, 1635 to '42, and '44, and was Representative, 1637 to '42, and '45. About 1645 he sold his homestead of 50 acres on the North side of Mt. Auburn St., between Common and School Sts., to Rev. John Knowles, returned to England and lived many years. — *Bond*. He received 60 acres in the third "Great Dividend," 10 acres in the "Hither Plain," next to the River, and 160 acres in the "Farms." 4. Richard Davenport, of *Salem*, against whom an attachment was issued to appear and answer for Endicott's mutilation of the King's colors. He named a daughter, born soon after, Truecross. He was afterwards for several years Commander at *Castle Island*, in Boston Harbor, where he was killed by lightning in July, 1665.

and children. Then to demand of the Pequots "the murderers of Captain Stone and other Engliſh, and one thouſand fathoms of wampum for damages," and hostages. If refused, to take them by force.

The Pequots parleyed awhile, then discharged their arrows and fled. Endicott landed his force, killed thirteen and wounded forty, burned some wigwams and canoes, collected a quantity of corn, and returned to Boston without loss, September 14th. The next Court granted to "George Munnings,[1] in regard of the loſs of his eye in the voyage to Block Island," £8. The whole cost of the voyage came to about £200.

The Pequots instead of being intimidated were enraged, and strenuously solicited the Narragansetts to make an alliance to exterminate the English, which the hostility of the latter to their old enemies, and the earnest endeavors of Roger Williams, who visited their settlements at the risk of his life, fortunately prevented. The Pequots now began to harass the Connecticut settlers, torturing and killing those they could lay hands on. They burned the hay near the fort and killed the cattle. Finally a band of one hundred attacked *Weathersfield*, "killed seven men, a woman, and a child, and carried away two girls. They had now put to death no less than thirty of the English." There were two hundred and fifty men in the Connecticut towns and the Pequots had a thousand men. The safety of all New England depended on prompt, vigorous and effective action. Victory or extermination was the only alternative. With true English spirit, disregarding the fearful odds of numbers against them, Massachusetts ordered a levy of one hundred and sixty men, and six hundred pounds. Plymouth ordered a levy of forty men. Connecticut raised ninety men at once, — *Hartford* furnishing forty-two, *Windsor* thirty, and *Weathersfield* eighteen, — who were placed under the command of Cap-

1. One of the earliest proprietors of Watertown; admitted freeman March 14, 1634-5. November 27, 1639, he was allotted a *farm* of 73 acres; was grantee of 8 lots, and purchased 4 others before 1644. In September 1641, he was appointed to "looke to the Meeting-houſe, and to be free from Rates," and in December "to ſearch and ſeal leather."

tain John Mason.[1] May 10, 1637, Mason, with all his levy, and seventy friendly Indians under the command of Uncas, a *Mohegan* chief, taking the Rev. Mr. Stone as chaplain, left Hartford in three small vessels. Reaching the fort at the river's mouth he was there joined by Captain Underhill, who with twenty men had arrived from Massachusetts. He sent back twenty of his own men to protect the settlements.

Mason's military skill made him averse to attacking the enemy, as he was expressly ordered to do, on their western frontier, *where he would be expected*, and after prayerful consideration over night the council of war was unanimous in favor of making the attack, through the Narragansett country, in their rear. They arrived near the entrance to *Narragansett Bay*, Saturday evening, May 20th. A storm following the Sabbath, they did not disembark till Tuesday evening. Wednesday, with "seventy-seven brave Englishmen (the rest being left in charge of the vessels), sixty frightened *Mohegans*, and four hundred more terrified *Nyantics* and *Narragansetts*," supplied by a friendly sachem of the latter tribe, he began his march towards the Pequot country. Thursday night they reached the foot of the hill where stood the stronghold of the Pequots; their approach was unperceived and unsuspected; the fort was a circular palisade with two entrances at opposite sides; their allies terrified had fallen to the rear, or fled; two hours before daybreak, having united in prayer before breaking camp, the attack was made, Mason, with sixteen men, forcing an entrance on one side, and Underhill upon the other; the wigwams were fired, and in an hour the victory was complete. The Pequots reported their loss at four hundred; other accounts put it at seven hundred. Those who escaped the English perished at the hands of their Indian allies outside the enclosure. The English had two men killed and more than one-fourth of their number wounded. With his wounded

1. One of the Freemen at *Dorchester*. In December, 1632, he went on an expedition with John Gallup after a pirate named Bull, for which service he received £10. He was a member of the Committee to establish fortifications at *Boston*, *Charlestown*, *Dorchester*, and *Castle Island*. Removed with Ludlow's company from *Dorchester* to *Windsor*. He wrote a *History of the Pequot War*.

OLD "WIDOW COOLIDGE TAVERN," WATERTOWN.

"THE OLD (PHILLIPS) PARSONAGE," 1641.

to carry, food and ammunition exhausted,[1] and three hundred furious Pequots from another fort harassing his progress, Mason reached *Pequot Harbor* just as his vessels were coming to anchor within it, with reinforcements from Massachusetts, under Captain Patrick.[2] He dispatched most of his force at once to protect the towns, sent the wounded back in the vessels, and marched with the remainder to the fort at the river's mouth, where all were disbanded.

The remnant of the Pequots decided to join the *Mohawks* on the *Hudson*, but murdering some more English on the way, Mason, with forty men, and one hundred and twenty from Massachusetts, under Israel Stoughton,[3] pursued and overtook them near where *New Haven* now stands, and completed the extinction of the Pequot nation, "the survivors being merged, under English mediation, in the *Narragansett*, *Mohegan*, and *Nyantic* tribes. And from savage violence *the land had rest forty years*."[4]

There is nothing in the records to show the location of the first Church built in Watertown, but it was doubtless East of Mount Auburn, in the principle settlement called "the town," near the homestead of Sir Richard Saltonstall, in the part of the town now belonging to Cambridge. The next house of worship was built

1. "Our commons were very ſhort, there being a general ſcarcity throughout the Colony of all ſorts of proviſions. . . . We had but one pint of ſtrong liquors among us in our whole march, but what the wilderneſs afforded (the bottle of liquor being in my hand, and when it was empty, the very ſmelling to the bottle would preſently recover ſuch as fainted away, which happened by the extremity of the heat)."—*Mason*. 2. "This captain was entertained by us out of *Holland* (where he was a common ſoldier of the Prince's guard) to exerciſe our men. We made him a captain, and maintained him. After, he was admitted a member of the church at *Watertown* and a freeman. But he grew very proud and vicious," despised his wife and "followed after other women." Went to the Dutch and joined their church, "without being diſmiſſed from *Watertown*." Was shot dead, in 1643, by a Dutchman, in the house of Captain Underhill, at *Stamford*, on the Lord's day.—*Winthrop*. He was allotted, February 28, 1636–7, fourteen acres in the *Hither Plain*, which he sold to S. Eire. 3. One of the Deputies; in March, 1634, disabled from holding office for three years for publiſhing a book "affirming that the Aſſiſtants were not magiſtrates," which he himself requested the Court to burn "as being weak and offenſive." In December, 1636, he was again a Deputy, and was chosen an Assistant the next Spring. He had liberty granted him "to build a mill, a wear, and bridge over *Nepouſit River*, and is to fell the alewives he takes there at five ſhillings the thousand." He went to *England*, became a Lieutenant Colonel in the Parliament's service, and died during the Civil War. He was father of William Stoughton, Chief Justice in the trial of the witches, and a liberal benefactor of *Harvard College*. His name was given to Stoughton Hall. 4. *Palfrey*.

in 1635, above Mt. Auburn, opposite the old graveyard, on the *Meeting-house Common*, in the N. E. corner of Mt. Auburn and Grove Sts., then doubtless the most central or convenient point. August 7, 1635, the Freemen "Agreed, that the charges of the new meeting-house being a Rate of 80 lbs. ſhalbe levied as other generall levies for the Country." The old burying-ground, one of the oldest in New England, was ordered to be fenced "with a five-foot pale and 2 raiſes, well nailed" on July 5, 1642. For more than seventy years it was the only one in the whole town. It should be most sacredly guarded and preserved, for within its enclosure rests the dust of men whose descendants, like their principles, have spread over the whole land.

It has been conjectured by Mr. Bond that the residence of Rev. George Phillips and the first meeting-house were just east of Mt. Auburn on the lot in the fork of Mt. Auburn and Brattle Sts. "There is a tradition," says Dr. Francis in 1830, "that he lived in the house now occupied by Mr. Daniel Sawin, opposite the burying-ground." This house is still standing, now unoccupied, and its old brass knocker awakens but empty echoes from walls that keep faithfully the secrets of two and one half centuries; we give a view of it as it now appears. Mr. Bond also brings arguments to show that Mr. Phillips lived upon his homestall, at the corner of Orchard and Lexington Sts. As he was pastor of the Church for fourteen years, and the town rapidly changed its center of population westward during that period, there is nothing unreasonable in supposing that he may have resided at each of the three points at successive periods.

This Church was the only one in the town for sixty-six years, and Mr. Phillips was its sole pastor till 1640. In 1634, the Rev. John Sherman, who received "his first impressions of religion under the ministry of the famous John Rogers," came to New England, and preached his first sermon in the open air on a day of public thanksgiving, with such ability that several clergymen present, "wondered exceedingly to hear a ſubject ſo accurately and excellently handled by one, who had never before performed any

ſuch public office." He assisted Mr. Phillips for a few weeks, and soon after, (May 29, 1635), was dismissed from the Watertown Church, and removed to Weathersfield, where he resided about five years, when he removed to Milford, Connecticut, to which Church he was admitted, November 8, 1640. December 9, 1640, the Church, with characteristic independence, ordained the Rev. John Knowles,[1] "a godly man and a prime scholar," as associate pastor with Mr. Phillips, differing from the practice of the other Churches in not having a *teacher*, and in not giving notice of their proceedings to the neighboring Churches, nor to the magiſtrates, as the common practice was then.

In 1642, there came an earnest appeal from *Virginia* for a supply of faithful ministers, and Mr. Phillips and two others "who might moſt likely be ſpared" were designated by the elders in council with the approval of the General Court. Mr. Phillips declined to go and Mr. Knowles went in October; but being silenced by the State as a non-comformist, he returned in June of the next year, and resumed his labors.

In December, 1643, Mr. Thomas Mahew,[2] of Watertown, sent his son Thomas, a young man twenty-two or twenty-three years of age, and several other persons, to begin a plantation at *Martin's* [*Martha's*] *Vineyard*, beyond Cape Cod, which, together with Nantucket and the Elizabeth Isles, he had bought, in 1641, of James Forrett, agent for Lord Stirling, who had received a grant for "Long Island and the adjacent islands" from the Council for New England, in 1635. They settled at *Edgarton*, and invited Mr. Henry Green,[3]

1. "With courage bold and arguments of ſtrength,
Knowles doth apply God's word his flock unto,
Chriſt furniſht hath (to ſhow his bountye's length)
Thee with rich gifts, that thou his work mayſt do." —
Wonder Working Providence, Chap. xv.

2. "The elder Mayhew came from Southampton, in England, and was admitted a Freeman. May 14, 1634, being then 41 or 42 years old He established himself in Martha's Vineyard in 1644." *Palfrey*. During his residence in Watertown he purchased the "Old Mill" of Governor Cradock, was granted the 150 acres belonging to the mill, [See p. 21], owned shares in the wear, and was at one time proprietor of the "Oldham Farm." He represented Watertown as a Deputy in the General Court in 1636, and for some years after. 3. Mr. Henry Green, first minister of *Reading*, died after a pastorate of only two and one-half years. Mather wrote of him: —

"On earth's bed thou at noon haſt laid thy head."

"a scholar," to be their pastor, but "he went not," and Thomas Mahew, Jr., was ordained their pastor, and "found himself presently employed in missionary work"[1] among the natives who surrounded them, and whose deplorable condition attracted the benevolent attention of these godly settlers. Their Christian labors were not in vain, and in 1650 he writes: "There are now, by the grace of God, thirty-nine Indian men of this meeting."[2]

Others of the town "began alfo a plantation at *Naſhaway*,[3] fome 15 miles N. W. from *Sudbury*," and many of other towns joined them; but they made such slow progress "as that in two years they had not three houſes built there, and he whom[4] they had called to be their miniſter left them for their delays." Among the petitioners for the plantation at *Nashaway* was Stephen Day, who first introduced printing in New England, having established a printing office at Cambridge, in March, 1638, where "the firſt thing which was printed was the Freemen's oath; the next an almanac made for *New England*, by Mr. William Peirce, mariner, and the next the Pſalms newly turned into metre."

On July 1, 1644, the Church and Colony met with a great loss in the death of Rev. George Phillips, "one of their best and most venerable men." Much has been written in his praise. His Church showed their respect for his memory by providing for the education of his eldest son Samuel. The records show that he had liberal grants of land, among which was one of forty acres of the Beaver Brook plowlands, lying east of the *Driftway* (now Gore Street), sold about 1650 by his heirs to Edward Garfield; it is

1. The missionary labors of young Mayhew among the Indians at Martha's Vineyard antedate those of *the Apostle* John Eliot, whose first essay in preaching to the Indians was made in a hut near the falls of Charles River, opposite Watertown or Waltham, October 28, 1646.

2. October 16, 1651, he writes: "Through the mercy of God, there are 199 men, women and children, that have professed themselves to be worshippers of the great and ever-living God." In the next year, October 22, 1652, the number of his converts had increased to 283 Indians "not counting young children." The prospect which he had opened was clouded by his premature death. A vessel in which he had embarked for England with some of his converts was never heard of afterwards. "Old Mr. Mahew, his worthy father, struck in with his best strength and skill; (Gookin Mass. Hist. Coll. i. 203) and the loss which seemed 'almost irreparable' was not permitted by the aged mourner to be complete and fatal." — *Palfrey*, ii. 340. 3. *Lancaster*. 4. One Mr. Norcross, "an univerſity ſcholar."

described in the Inventory of the latter, in 1672, as "on the Little Plain, near Sudbury Road," and was apprized at £60. In later times the elegant mansion of Governor Christopher Gore was erected upon it, which, with its extensive grounds, shaded by fine old trees, and its spacious park, has been preserved, and remains to-day as a monument of the wealth and taste of its builder. It is now the residence of Theophilus W. Walker, Esq.

After the death of Mr. Phillips, Rev. John Knowles was the sole pastor till near the close of 1647, when Rev. John Sherman returned[1] from Milford, and became his colleague, though called at the same time both to Boston and to London. About 1650 Mr. Knowles returned to England, where he labored zealously though much persecuted; he remained in London during the plague, in 1665, doing great good; he died April 10, 1685 "at a very advanced age."

Mr. Sherman held the position of pastor until his death; nearly 38 years. In November, 1680, the Freemen voted "in regard of the bodily weakneſs that is upon paſtor Sherman, that he ſtands in need of a helper to carry on the work of the miniſtry," but no one was procured. In November, 1684, it was agreed to employ one of three persons named, and as money was afterwards appropriated to meet expenses for assistance, probably he had a colleague for a few months preceding his decease. He died August 8, 1685, aged nearly seventy-two years.

His ability was of the highest order, and he was a profound student. He was skilled in philology, and in mathematics and astronomy had no superior in this country at that time. Possessed "of a rich and fervid imagination" and "an unaffected and impressive loftiness of style, he was commonly called the golden-

1. He was dismissed from Milford Church, November 8, 1647. His residence is supposed to have been on the north side of Belmont Street, east of Grove Street, where land belonging to him nearly surrounded a pond in that locality. The town granted him the use of 20 acres of the meeting-house common opposite to cut his fire-wood from.

John Sherman

mouthed preacher.'" He was chosen fellow of the Corporation of Harvard College. For thirty years he gave fortnightly lectures, which were attended by most of the students, who walked from Cambridge to Watertown to hear him.

Rev. John Bailey was installed Mr. Sherman's successor, October 6, 1686, being "ſet apart for the paſtoral work at Watertown, without the impoſition of hands." He was a young man of some energy, and had been imprisoned in England for preaching contrary to law. His accession proved a great attraction to the people of his scattered parish, who flocked to the communion in such numbers that the neighborhood could not supply elements enough. At his installation there were no ministers present.[1] September 27, 1687, it was "voted to fetch up Rev. Thomas Bailey [brother of the pastor], at the charge of the town," and, November 7th, it was voted that "Rev. Thomas Bailey's £60 ſhall begin the ſame day he came to dwell among us, 2 Nov. 1687, with houſeroom and firing."

The labors of the Baileys were comparatively of short duration. Thomas died January 21, 1688–9, aged 35 years; the wife of his brother in April, 1690.[2] The health of John was feeble, and these bereavements so wore upon him that he was unable to perform his duties. "Then, being very melancholy and having the gout, he moved to Boſton about the year 1693," where he died December 12, 1697. The earliest book of Church records in the town was kept by him, beginning in 1686, and ending in 1692, during which time he records 39 marriages, 361 baptisms, and 117 persons admitted to the Church.

In connection with the installation of Rev. John Bailey an accident happened which resulted in the death of the oldest surviving officer of the Church, Deacon Henry Bright, Junior, at the age of 84 years. Judge Sewall, in his Diary, records his death as follows: — "Oct. 6, 1686, Mr. Bailey is ordained at Watertown. Oct. 7, Thurſday, Deacon Bright, carrying home chairs, etc., uſed at

1. Colby's *Notes.* 2. They were both buried in the "Old Burying Ground," where two horizontal slabs bear quaint epitaphs to their memory.

Mr. Bailey's, is hurt by his cart, none feeing, fo that he dies Oct. 9, Saturday." "It feems he was ye only officer left in that church. Several of his ribs broken."

Deacon Bright lived opposite the present "Alvin Adams place." His property descended to his son and grandson, and then passed into other hands. The Hurd Cottage was afterwards built where his place was. He was a grantee in the North range of lots in the Hither Plain, and inherited from his father and father-in-law, Henry Goldstone, a considerable amount of land in Waltham and Weston.

In digging for the foundations of the new Post Office in Boston, on Milk Street, there was found the grave-stone of Joshua Hewes. Hewes and Deacon Bright married sisters; the former Mary, the latter Anne Goldstone, daughters of Henry and Anne Goldstone of Wickham Skeith, County Suffolk, England, who came to Watertown in 1634, when the daughters were respectively 15 and 18 years of age. Deacon Bright was married probably in the latter part of the year 1634.

October 14, 1690, the town voted "to treat with Mr. Henry Gibbs" to assist in carrying on the work of the ministry amongst them, and to give him £40, and November 3d, it was voted that his salary "begin this day." After the removal of Rev. John Bailey to Boston Mr. Gibbs was "the only clergyman in the town, and was engaged from time to time, but not ordained." Whether the preaching of Mr. Gibbs proved less attractive than that of Mr. Bailey, or other causes were at work, certain it is that from this time differences arose in the Church that gave rise to much bitter feeling, and led finally to an unfortunate division, the effects of which have been felt even to the present day.

The territory of the original town of Watertown was so extensive that its several parts were very early known by distinct and peculiar names. The Eastern portion was called the *Small Lots*, so named because it included all the homestalls and home-lots scattered over nearly the whole of the present territory of Watertown. In this district were also included the *Meeting-house Common*, *Pequusset Common* (afterwards called *King's*), and *Pequusset Meadow*.

Beginning at the Small Lots and lying next to the *Cambridge* line on the North were *The Great Dividends*, four tracts of land running westward, each 160 rods in breadth; these divisions were sometimes called *Squadrons* and the dividing lines *Squadron* lines.

Between these *Great Dividends* and the Charles River was the third portion, called the *Beaver Brook Plowlands*, partly meadow and partly upland. The *Plowlands* began "next the ſmall lots beyond the wear," and comprised the land east of Beaver Brook, known as the "lots in the *Hither Plain*," or *Little Plain*, and that west of Beaver Brook, called "the lots in the *Further Plain*," or the *Great Plain* (and later *Waltham Plain*). Between the *Hither Plain* and the *Small Lots* ran *the Driftway*, the present *Gore Street*.

The *Remote* or *West Pine Meadows* were probably in the southern or southeastern parts of *Weston*.

The *Lieu of Township Lots*, or lots *beyond the Further Plain* were west of *Waltham Plain*, south of the *Great Dividends* and extended beyond *Stony Brook*.

The *Farms* or *Farm Lands*, now *Weston*, included what remained as far as the *Sudbury* and *Dedham* bounds.

These names, applied in general terms to divisions of the territory of the original town, are used in the early grants to the Freemen; the names of the grantees and the number of acres allotted to each, are given by Bond, in the first Appendix to his *History of Watertown*.

The westward growth of the town, already alluded to, was so early manifest to the Freemen that July 30, 1635, they agreed "that Two Hundred Acres of upland nere to the Mill ſhall be reſerved as moſt convenient to make a Towneship." This reservation was probably in the western part of Watertown, three miles from the first settlement, and more than two miles from the new meeting-house and the burying-ground. August 14th a committee was named to "lay out all the Highwaies, & to ſee that they be ſufficiently repaired." The spirit of this order has been so well observed, even to the present day, that Waltham roads are held

AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY (FRONT).

to be the model roads of the Commonwealth.[1] The same month a fine of 20*s.* was voted a penalty for every tree cut down upon the common without order. In 1637, it was also ordered "that whosoever ſhall take any wood of the 40 Acres of ground granted to the meeting-house without leave, ſhall pay for every cart load 10*s.*, and for every man's burthen 1*s.*"[2] This vote of April 23, 1638, explains itself:—"Ordered, that thoſe Freemen of the Congregation ſhall build and dwell upon their Lotts at ye Towne Plott, and not to alienate them by ſelling or exchanging them to any forrainer, but to Freemen of the Congregation, it being our real intent to ſitt down there cloſe togither, and therefore these Lotts were granted to thoſe Freemen y^t^ inhabited moſt remote from ye meeting-house, and dwell moſt ſcattered;" but a later note states, "For want of a Penalty ſet, this order of no force." The same date an order was passed relative to the "meaſuring out the remote meddows" (probably in Weston). July 17, 1638, there was a grant of Waltham lands in the order "y^t^ all thoſe *Freemen* y^t^ have no Lotts at ye Townehip ſhall have 12 Acre Lotts beyond Bever Plaine and all *other townesmen* shall have six Acre Lotts in ye said Plaine." December 10, 1638, three orders of general interest were passed; one confirming "the Highway to ye little Plaine beyond the Mill," another ordering "that ye Highway leading to Concord ſhalbe 6 rods broad," and a third "y^t^ whoſoever ſhall kill a wolfe in ye Towne ſhall have for y^e^ ſame 5*s.*" Wolves were constantly giving trouble, and frequent bounties were offered as in this last order. In 1647, the town sold their right in the palisade that enclosed the "wolfe pen." Another evidence that the inhabitants lived "scatteringly" is furnished by the order of December 31, 1639, imposing a fine of 2*s.* 6*d.* upon each Freeman absenting himself from any public town meeting after being duly warned to

1. In 1637 an order was passed, "that there ſhalbe 8 days appointed for every year, for the repairing of the Highwaies, and every man that is a Souldier or Watchman to come at his appointed time with a wheelbarrow, mattocks, ſpade, or ſhovel, & for default here of, to pay for every day 5*s.* to the towne, and a cart for every day to pay 19*s.*" 2. At a later date a vote was passed to mark the shade trees by the wood side with a W, and fining any person who should fell one of the trees thus marked the sum of 18*s.*

attend; a month later the same amount of fine was made the penalty for a member of the board coming later than 9 o'clock A.M. to a meeting of the Select-men.

It is not surprising that with the amount of arable land at their command the settlers scattered upon farms and gave up the idea of all living upon the town plot. The land in the Great Dividends was allotted "to the Freemen and to all the Townſmen then inhabiting, being 120 in number," July 25, 1636. In September the Beaver Brook Plowlands were allotted to 106 Townsmen. These two grants appear to have covered the bulk of the land enclosed in the present limits of Waltham. By the later grants of the Remote Meadows, June 26, 1637, the Lieu of Township Lots (beyond the Further Plain), July 17, 1638, and The Farms, October 14, 1638, the territory, now Weston, was distributed.

The Westward growth of the town, particularly the taking up of the farm lands (in Weston), removed the farmers so far from the meeting-house that it was inconvenient for them to attend service there, and a considerable number of them united with the Church in Sudbury, which was much nearer to them. In 1692, a town meeting was held to decide upon a site for a new meeting-house; but the Freemen were too much divided in sentiment to come to an agreement. The Select-men applied to the Governor and Council to appoint a committee to decide the points in dispute. This committee presented a report April 17, 1694, advising that a new meeting-house be erected "on a knowl of ground lying between the houſe of the Widow Sterns and Whitney's hill, to be the place of meeting to worship God, for the whole town."[1] In spite of vehement opposition and an earnest protest signed by eighty-two residents of the Eastern and thirty-three residents of the Western portions of the town, the report was accepted, and March 7, 1694–5, a levy was made for building a new meeting-house, on the southeast angle of the crossing of Orchard and Lexington Streets, near "Commodore's Corner." It was accepted by a vote of the town, February 4, 1696, and also adopted as "the place for all publick

1. To take the place of the former Church, and to be the First Church of Watertown.

town meetings for the future." On the same day, Mr. Gibbs, who had acted as pastor for nearly six years though not ordained, declined to accept the proposals of the town to officiate in the new meeting-house, preferring to remain with the disaffected element at the old house. He was ordained October 6, 1697, as minister of a Church "gathered at Watertown, East End."[1]

August 28, 1696, "the [First] Church chose Mr. Angier to preach," and September 28th, "the town concurred with the Church in calling Mr. Angier to preach in the new meeting-house." The call was accepted, and May 25, 1697, Rev. Samuel Angier[2] was settled as pastor of the Church "without reordination by imposition of hands," the Rev. Mr. Easterbrook of Concord, being "the mouth and moderator of the Church in the publick management of the whole affair."

This dissension exerted a baleful influence for a long time, and difficulties arose concerning the building and repairing the meeting-houses. The salaries of both ministers, however, were paid from the public treasury. All the efforts to adjust the differences seemed but to confirm both parties in their own views.

Meantime the town was divided into Precincts, the Eastern, Middle, and Western; the first extending from the Cambridge line to Common Street, in Watertown, the Middle from this line to Stony Brook;[3] and the Western, or Farmers' Precinct, embracing the rest of the town. In January, 1693–4, the men of the Farmers' Precinct agreed to build for themselves a meeting-house, in considera-

1. His ordination took place "in the afternoon in the open aer, tho' a cold day. The Western party, having the Select-men on their side, got possession of the Meeting-house, and would not suffer the assembly to enter there." *Judge Sewall's Mss.*

2. Rev. Samuel Angier was born in Cambridge, March 17, 1654, and was graduated at Harvard College in 1673. He was elected and settled by a majority of the votes of the Church, at meetings regularly called by the proper officers, with due notice given at both houses of worship, and the action of the Church was concurred in by the vote of the majority in the town. His society became the Church of Waltham, succeeding in regular order the Church in Watertown established by Rev. George Phillips, Sir Richard Saltonstall, and others.

Sam Angier

3. Beaver Brook was made the Eastern boundary of the Farmers' Precinct at an irregular town meeting held October 2, 1694, but the General Court, at their May session, 1699, fixed it at Stony Brook.

tion of which the town, in 1697, exempted them from ministerial rates. January 1, 1712–13, the Western, or Farmers' Precinct, was incorporated as the town of *Weston*. After the incorporation of Weston the old Middle Precinct (Waltham) became the Western Precinct. May 13, 1715, twenty years after the erection of Mr. Angier's church, the town voted to "build a meeting-house for the accommodation of the inhabitants of the most westerly part of the town." September 6th of the same year the Eastern Congregation petitioned to be a separate town, but the petition was not granted. nor was a church then built in the Western Precinct.

November 19, 1720, nearly two years after the death of Mr. Angier, the General Court appointed a committee to divide the two precincts, to consider the expediency of removing one or both meeting houses, and to fix the proper places for them. The Court adopted the report of the committee December 7th, that the new, or west meeting-house, should be removed to a rising ground within twenty rods of Nathaniel Livermore's dwelling house [the present Lyman Place], or a new one be erected there within two years; that the old, or east meeting-house, should be removed to School-house hill, or a new one be built there within ten years. The town voted compliance with this report. The West Precinct, at their first meeting, in 1720, adopted measures to support preaching, and applied for the new meeting-house, in order to remove it, but owing to some difficulties in regard to moving the building, they decided to purchase of Newton their old meeting-house for £80, removed and erected it on the designated spot, north of the entrance gate on Lyman Street, and some two rods east of the wall. This was the first church edifice erected in Waltham, about seventeen years before the incorporation of the town.

Rev. Samuel Angier officiated in his meeting house nearly twenty-two years. He died January 21, 1718–19, and was buried in the old Waltham burying ground, just below Beaver Brook, on Main Street, which was established in 1703 for the use of his parish. His meeting-house and residence were both east of the Waltham line, and when Waltham was incorporated a portion of his parish

reverted to the old Eastern First parish, as no longer belonging to his society.

The Rev. Mr. Angier kept the records of his Church "in a little 16mo. MSS. volume with brass clasps, bearing date of 1697." His first entry is as follows: — "June 20, 1697. I first baptized in the new meeting-house in Watertown, namely, Jonathan, the son of Jonathan Philips, and Sarah, the daughter of Joseph Whitney, whose wives are in full communion." The last entry in Mr. Angier's record — but in a different hand writing — is dated October 3, 1718, a few months before his decease, and reads thus: — "Brother Joseph Mixer[1] and Brother Thomas Livermore[2] were chosen Deacons, at a Church meeting at my mansion house, by the brethren then and there assembled."

The third baptism by Mr. Angier, June 27, 1697, was Patience, daughter of Captain Abraham Brown, who conveyed a house to seventy or eighty persons, himself included, January 8, 1718, for a parsonage for this society, which Mr. Angier occupied at the time of his decease. The residence of Captain Brown remained standing, occupied by the family descendants, until within a short period. A picture, taken from a sketch, is given in Bond's Watertown.

Abr^m Brown

Rev. Warham Williams,[3] a graduate of Harvard College, in 1719, was ordained June 11, 1723, as successor of Mr. Angier, and pastor of the first Church that had its meeting house within the limits of Waltham.

1. Joseph Mixer was Treasurer of the West Precinct for 1721–2. He died December 10, 1723. 2. Deacon Thomas Livermore held the office for nearly forty-three years, till his death, at the age of 86 years, May 8, 1761. He was chosen moderator of the first town meeting, held January 18, 1737–8, and was chosen one of the Selectmen at the same meeting. For a long time he had an important share of the municipal business of the town. Before its incorporation he had been a Selectman of Watertown for ten years between 1719 and 1733. He was "justly esteemed," says his epitaph, "for his uprightness and piety." 3. He was the son of the Rev. John Williams, of Deerfield, Mass., and in his childhood was, with the rest of his father's family, in captivity among the Indians, in Canada, for two or three years. They were carried away by the Indians at the time of the Deerfield Massacre in 1703. He afterwards wrote the account of that affair called "*Redeemed Captive Returning to Zion.*"

Thos Livermore

In 1641, after the Revolution in England, when it was no longer necessary to seek here an asylum from oppression, immigration ceased, and the affairs of this settlement wore a most gloomy aspect. Many who had come over became discouraged and returned, perhaps influenced by the fact that their leader, Sir Richard Saltonstall, who had left them ten years before, had not come back to join his fortunes with theirs as he expected to when he returned to the mother country.

In the spring of 1642, "Cowes and Cattel of that kind (having continued at an exceſſive price ſo long as any came over with eſtates to purchaſe them) fell of a ſuddain in one week from £22 the Cow to £6, £7 or £8 the Cow at moſt." Notwithstanding this great depreciation of their property, the same writer goes on to say: "There are not many Towns in the Country, but the pooreſt perſon in them hath a houſe and land of his own, and bread of his own growing, if not ſome cattel: beſide, fleſh is now no rare food, beef, pork, and mutton being frequent in many houſes, ſo that this poor Wilderneſs hath not onely equalized England in food, but goes beyond it in ſome places for the great plenty of wine and ſugar, which is ordinarily ſpent, apples, pears, and quince tarts inſtead of their former Pumpkin Pies;[1] Poultry they have plenty and great rarity, and in their feaſts have not forgotten the Engliſh faſhion of ſtirring up their appetites with variety of cooking their food. . . .

"Secondly, For ray-ment, our cloth hath not been cut ſhort. . . .

"Further, the Lord hath been pleaſed to turn all the wigwams, huts, and hovels the Engliſh dwelt in at their firſt coming into orderly, fair, and well-built houſes, well furniſhed many of them, together with Orchards filled with goodly fruit trees, and gardens with variety of flowers."[2]

In 1643 was formed the Confederation of the four Colonies of Plymouth, Connecticut, New Haven, and Massachusetts, the commissioners of the last three named signing the twelve articles May

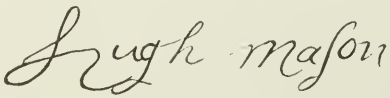
1. The "pumpkin pies," as well as the "meal and water and salt boiled together" (see p. 18), which necessity compelled the fathers to use, have become the favorite and time-honored dishes of their sons. 2. Johnson's *Wonder Working Providence*, Chap. XXI.

19th, and the government of Plymouth ratifying the same August 29th. May 10th, the thirty towns of Massachusetts were distributed in the four Counties of Middlesex, Essex, Norfolk, and Suffolk, each containing a regiment, the chief commander over which had the rank of a Lieutenant, and the second in command was a Sergeant-Major. The "Water-Town Band was led by Capt. Jenings"[1] whose Lieutenant was Hugh Mason.[2]

In 1653, the inhabitants were said to number 160 families, but there was no village, and these were so scattered over the territory that their Sabbath assemblies were very thin if the weather was unfavorable. Johnson says their Church-membership was now increased to 250, their herd of kine about 450, and their land in tillage 1800 acres.

Describing the people of the Colony and their customs Josselyn says in his *Two Voyages*, 1663, "Scolds they gag and fet them at their doors for certain hours, for all comers and goers by to gaze at. . . . The grofe *Goddons*, or great Mafters, as alfo fome of the merchants are damnable rich; generally all of their judgement, inexplicably covetous and proud, they receive your gifts but as an homage or tribute due to their tranfcendency, which is a fault their Clergie are alfo guilty of, whofe living is upon the bounty of their hearers. On Sundays in the afternoon when Sermon is ended the people in the Galleries[3] come down and march two a breaft up

1. William Jenison, whose name was sometimes written Jenings (see p. 41 n. 3). He was chosen Ensign to Captain Patrick, August 16, 1631, which office he held until March 9, 1636–7, when he was chosen Captain for Watertown He and Thomas Mayhew were appointed to bring Mr. Nathaniel Eaton (the first principal of Harvard College), to trial for his misconduct, chiefly in relation of his maltreatment of Nathaniel Biscoe, Jr., of Watertown.—*Bond.* 2. Hugh Mason left England in April, 1634, at the age of 28; admitted Freeman the next March; was made Captain May 5, 1652; was ten times a Representative between 1644 and 1677; Selectman, 29 years, between 1639 and 1678 inclusive. In May, 1653, after Elder Richard Browne removed to Charlestown (see p. 25), he at the request of his townsmen was "empowered to solemnize marriages in Watertown." He was one of the earliest settlers; grantee of 6 lots, including 30 acres in the 1st Great Dividend, 2 acres in the Further Plain, next to the River, and 71 acres in the Farms. He purchased 35 acres in 2d Great Dividend. He is supposed to have been a brother of Captain John Mason, the distinguished Pequot exterminator.—*Bond.* 3. The Watertown meeting-house opposite the old burying-ground had no galleries at this time. Two years later, in 1665, a committee was raised to see about enlarging the house by the addition of galleries.



one Ile and down the other, until they come before the deſk, for Pulpit they have none: before the deſk is a long pue where the Elders and Deacons ſit, one of them with a money-box in his hand, into which the people as they paſs put their offering, ſome a ſhilling, ſome two ſhillings, half a crown, five ſhillings, according to their ability and good will, an account being kept of what every one contributes. After this they conclude with a Pſalm."

He continues: — "They have ſtore of children, and are well-accommodated with ſervants: many hands make light work, many hands make a full fraught, but many mouths eat up all, as ſome old planters have experimented: of theſe ſome are *Engliſh*, others *Negroes:* of the *Engliſh* there are can eat till they ſweat, and work till they freeze: and of the females that are like Mistreſs *Winter's* paddocks.[1] very tender fingered in cold weather."

Being a physician he notices the climate and its effects, and is ready with his remedy: — "Men and Women keep their complexions, but loſe their Teeth: the Women are pittifully Tooth-ſhaken; whether through the coldneſs of the climate, or by ſweetmeats of which they have ſtore I am not able to affirm. For the Toothach I have found the following medicine very available, Brimſtone and Gunpowder compounded with Butter, rub the mandible with it, the outſide being firſt warmed."

He also states: — "It is publiſhed in print, that there are not much leſs than Ten hundred thouſand ſouls *Engliſh*, *Scotch*, and *Iriſh* in *New England*."

"In 1632, an Indian sagamore, named Cutstomach, lived with some of his tribe, on the western shore of Mead's Pond, in the north part of this town. The firearms of our new comers, the whites, greatly delighted him, and he bethought himself how he could obtain the like for himself. But the new comers were very careful to prevent the Indians from obtaining arms, and had made rules to that effect.

"The wily sagamore, however, prevailed upon a farm servant,

1. Large toads or frogs; the allusion seems to be to the fact that frogs avoid the cold of Winter.

PROSPECT HILL AND POOR FARM

FOX ISLAND.

named Tim Hawkins, to supply his want. They met by appointment on Prospect Hill, where a bargain was made. The Indian received an old fire-lock, a horn of powder, and some bullets, in return for three beaver-skins.

"Within a week Cutstomach was seen in possession of a gun, and some of his company acknowledged that he had obtained it of Hawkins. Tim was accordingly taken before the magistrate. The misdemeanor was proven, and he was publicly whipped at the whipping-post beside the block-house, and branded on the cheek with a hot iron. The skins were returned, and the fire-lock was taken from the Indian."[1]

In less than two years after the extermination of the Pequots, forty-four years before William Penn founded Philadelphia, and one hundred years before the incorporation of Waltham, the General Court of Massachusetts, March 12, 1638–9 appointed a Commissioner "to agree with the Indians for the land within the bounds of Watertown, Cambridge, and Boston."[2] In the fall of 1646 John Eliot began his missionary labors with the Indians across the Charles River, and five years later the Indian village and Church of *Natick* were formed by him. After his death the Church ceased to flourish, grew weaker and weaker by reason of the death of some of its members, and the treacherous persecution of others, until in 1716, threescore and ten years after the commencement of his labors, there was no Church, and but few Indians were resident there.

From 1637 to 1675, the Indians gave little or no trouble to the Massachusetts settlers; but on the 24th of June of the latter year they opened the terrible King Philip's war by attacking the town of Swanzey. August 22, 1675, the first attack was made upon Lancaster, in which William Flagg, probably the son of Thomas Flagg[3] of Watertown, was slain. Less than a month later, Septem-

1. Colby's *Notes*. 2. *Mass Records*, I. 254. 3. Thomas Flagg was the proprietor in 1644 of two lots, one being 20 acres in the 1st Great Dividend, next to the Beaver Brook Plowlands. He was eight times chosen one of the Selectmen of the town previous to and including 1687. He lost his left eye by a gunshot accident. Probably the ancestor of all bearing that name in this country. — *Bond*.

ber 10th, John Ball,[1] who removed from Watertown to Lancaster in 1665, was killed at the same place by Indians. September 1st, the Indians fell upon Deerfield, and the next day upon Northfield. "While the Indians were slaying and burning" at the latter town, Captain Richard Beers,[2] of Watertown, was making ready to come to its relief. He and Captain Lothrop had been sent to Brookfield with their companies, from Boston, August 7th. On the 4th of September, as he drew near the town, still ignorant of the attack that had been made upon it, he was ambushed and himself and twenty of his band of thirty six men were killed. He was one of four men sent out in 1669 by the General Court to examine this section of country, and was "one of the first white men — perhaps *the very first* — to be buried in its soil. And it is not unlikely that his grave is very near the spot whence he caught a first look of the site of the town."[3] John Chinery,[4] a member of his company, also from Watertown, was wounded in this fight, and died the next day.

At the capture of the Narragansett fort, December 19, 1675, John Sherman, Jr.,[5] son of Captain John Sherman of this town, fell. In February, 1675–6, George Harrington,[6] a member of the company of Captain Samuel Wadsworth, of Milton, who drove the Indians from their second plundering of Lancaster, was the only one of the company killed.

March 2, 1675–6 they began their attack upon Groton, following it up with another on the 9th, and a third and final one on the 13th, when all the town was burned except four garrison houses. "Major Willard, with seventy horse and forty foot, from Water-

1. His son and grandson, both named John, were among the town officers chosen at the first town meeting in Waltham. 2. Captain Richard Beers was an original proprietor, admitted Freeman March 16, 1636–7; Selectman most of the time from 1644 to 1675; Representative thirteen years, 1663–75. He was a grantee of seven lots, including twenty five acres in 1st Great Dividend. His homestall was near Fresh Pond. He also purchased another on the south side of Mount Auburn Street, west of the old burying ground. He was for many years a licensed innholder. — *Bond.* 3. *History of Northfield*, p. 50 n. 4. John Chinery, admitted Freeman in April, 1690, was probably a resident of Waltham at the time of his death, living upon a farm rented by his father. 5. *Gen. Reg.* viii., 241. 6. George Harrington was the fourth son of Robert Harrington, who purchased half of the "Oldham Farm" (see page 39), part of which is still in the possession of some of his descendants; the original deed of 250 acres is still preserved, beautifully written upon parchment.

town," went to the relief of the town but arrived too late, the Indians having all fled.

It was in this attack upon Groton that John Monoco, or One-eyed John, the Indian chief in command, whose tribe had their seat at *Nashaway*, uttered his boast that "the next time he would burn Chelmſford, Concord, Watertown, Cambridge, Charleſtown, Roxbury, Boſton, adding at laſt in their dialect, 'What me will, me do.'"[1] This boaster, and eight others of the leaders, were hanged in Boston, September 26, 1676.

April 18th, "they ſet upon Sudbury with all their might, captured and killed a small relief band from Concord, and afterwards ambushed Captain Wadsworth's company, also on its way to protect the town. Captain Hugh Mason's train band, from Watertown, "aided by citizens of Sudbury, were the first who engaged the assailants, on the east side of the river; but after a severe contest they were obliged to retreat."[2] At this time, "to carry out their threat to burn Watertown as well as the other settlements, the Indians penetrated the western part of our town and burnt a barn."[3] In December, 1675, a warrant was issued to the militia of Watertown for impressing "twenty soldiers, with provisions, arms, ammunition, and good clothing," for the defence of the Colony.[4]

January 22, 1677, the Government made allowance to the people distressed by the Indian war in Massachusetts; nineteen families, seventy-six persons, in Watertown being allotted £11 8*s*. The tax levied upon the town for the support of the war was £45.

In the first newspaper printed in America, dated at "*Boſton*,

1. Hubbard's *Indian Wars*. 2. *Barry*, II. 438. 3 C. H. Fiske's *Oration* at Weston, July 4. 1876. 4. Mr. Fiske gives from the *Massachusetts Archives* the list of names returned by Captain Hugh Mason. "These Following are rationly most fitt to goe upon the servis: —

Danill Warren, Sr.,	John Parkhurst,	Nathanall Sanger,
John Bigulah, Sr.,	Michal Flegg,	Moyses Whettny.
Nathanell Hely,	Jacob Bu'lard,	John Windam,
Joseph Taynlor,	Isaack Learned,	Math. Barsham,
John Whettny, Sr,	Joseph Waight,	Joseph Smith,
George Herrington,	George Dill,	John Barnard."
William Hagar, Jr.,	Willyam Prior,	

Many of whom owned land in Waltham limits.

Thursday, *September* 25th, 1690," the following account of perhaps the first suicide in the town is to be found: — "A very *Tragical Accident* happened at *Watertown* the beginning of this month, an *Old man*, that was of somewhat a Silent and Morose Temper, but one that had long enjoyed the reputation of a *Sober* and a *Pious Man*, having newly buried his Wife, the Devil took advantage of the melancholy which he thereupon fell into; his wives discretion and industry had long been the support of his Family, and he seemed hurried with an impertinent fear that he should now come to want before he dyed, though he had very careful friends to look after him who kept a strict eye upon him, lest he should do himself any harm. But one evening escaping from them into the Cow-house, they there quickly followed him, found *hanging by a Rope*, which they had used to tye their *Calves* withal, he was dead with his feet near touching the ground."[1]

SEAL OF WATERTOWN.[2]

1. *Historical Mag.*, 1. 228. 2. See p. 14, and 16 n. 2.

WALTHAM FROM NEAR THE FOOT OF PROSPECT HILL.

January 15, 1738.

ON December 14, 1737, "William Browne,[1] Daniel Benjamin,[2] and Samuel Livermore, in the Behalf of themſelves, and other Inhabitants of the Weſt Precinct in *Watertown*," presented to the House of Representatives a petition "praying the ſaid Precinct may be erected into a ſeparate and diſtinct Townſhip, which is alſo agreeable to the Eaſt Precinct in said Town, as appears by their Vote accompanying the Petition." The prayer of the petition was granted and the petitioners "allowed and impowred to prepare and bring in a Bill" of incorporation. The Bill passed its first reading December 20th, its second reading December 21st, and was "read a third Time and paſſ'd to be Engroſſ'd" on December 22d. On the last day of the month the engrossed Bill was passed to be enacted, and on the afternoon of January 4, 1737–8,[3] "His Excellency the Governour," J. Belcher, "was pleased to give His Conſent to the Enacting" the Bill, and in the record the name WALTHAM of the new town is printed for the first time on this date.

On January 3rd, it was "*Ordered*, That Mr. *William Browne*, one of the principal Inhabitants of the new Town taken out of Watertown by this Court in their preſent ſitting, be and hereby is fully authorized and impowred to aſſemble and convene the qualified Voters there in ſome ſuitable Place to elect and appoint a Town Clerk and other Town Officers there, to ſtand till the anniverſary meeting of the ſaid Town in *March* next." The act of incorporation reads as follows:—

1. Deacon William Brown was much respected, and intrusted very often with Municipal and Church affairs of Watertown and Waltham. — *Bond.* 2. Daniel Benjamin, Jr., trader, was a Selectman of Watertown 1735, '36, and '37; Selectman of Waltham, 1738, '39, '40, '42; Assessor many times from 1738 to 1752. — *Bond.* 3. This date being *Old Style*, the addition of 11 days gives January 15, 1738, as the date *New Style* of the incorporation of Waltham.

"An Act for dividing the Town of *Watertown*, and erecting a new Town there by the Name of *Waltham*.

"WHERE AS *the Inhabitants of the Westerly Precinct in* Watertown, *within the County of* Middlesex, *by Reason of great Difficulties they labour under, have address'd this Court that they may be set off a distinct and separate Township, whereunto the Inhabitants of the East Precinct in said Town have manifested their Consent;*

"Be it therefore enacted by His Excellency the Governour, Council and Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the Authority of the same,

"That all those Lands in *Watertown* aforesaid, lying Westward of that Line, sometime since[1] settled by this Court, as the dividing Line between the said East and West Precincts, *viz.:* Beginning at *Charles*-River, and to be extended North-eastward, so as to run on the East side of the house of *Caleb Ward*, and on the same Course, being a right Line, to run on the West side of *Thomas Straight's* House, and thence to continue a strait Line through said *Watertown* till it intersect their North Bounds, be and hereby are set off and constituted a separate Township by the name of *Waltham*. And that the Inhabitants thereof be and are hereby invested with all those Powers, Privileges and Immunities that the Inhabitants of other Towns within this Province by Law are or ought to be invested with.

"**And be it further enacted,** That all such Votes and Agreements, as have been made and entered into by the two Precincts in *Watertown*, as the Conditions of their Consent to a Division of the said Town into two Townships, be and hereby are ratified and confirmed to all Intents and Purposes whatsoever."

1. See page 55.

WALTHAM was the 145th town incorporated in the State. There are six parishes of the same name in England, from one of which probably the name was taken. Perhaps the best claim can be made for Waltham-Abbey, called also Waltham Holy Cross, a market town and parish of the County of Essex, twelve miles N. by E. from London, on the left bank of the river Lea, to which place belongs Nasing, the birthplace or home of the Rev. John Eliot, and other early settlers of New England. "It is a large, irregular town, situated near the Lea, which is here separated into divers streams, and skirted by low meadows, which have been long celebrated for the succulent and nourishing qualities of the grass."

The Convent of Waltham was originally founded about A. D. 1020, by Tovi, (*Stallere* or Standard-bearer to Canute the Dane, King of England), who built a hunting-seat in the forest,[1] near which he established a village of "threescore and six dwellers." After completing this settlement he founded the church. The place was named WALTHAM, from the Saxon WEALDHAM, a dwelling or *home* on the forest or *wild.* It afterwards received the adjunct name of Holy Cross, from a cross with a figure of our Saviour upon it, said to have been found at Montacute, and brought to Waltham, where, in the hands of the priests, it manifested miraculous powers. It is said to have cured Harold, son of Earl Godwin, of the palsy,

1. The original great forest which extended, in a desultory manner, over the largest part of the County of Essex, and of which what now remains of Epping or Waltham Forest is but a remnant. "Epping Forest lies to the north and north-east of London, comprises a series of woodlands, beginning at Leytonstone, seven miles from London, and ending at Epping, eight miles further on; a tract on an average three or four miles wide" "The Stuarts did a good deal of hunting in this forest; we still show the house where Charles II., using his sword for a carving-knife, patted the joint of beef with it and made it a Sir Loin. And in his father's time there seems to have been considerable anxiety as to whether the woods were not running away into the farmyards, and a solemn inquest was taken to determine boundaries. Forty gentlemen took a walk . . . starting from Stratford bridge, called Bow; they glanced at West and East Ham, got to Ilford and Romford. . . . And then they saw landmark after landmark, and looked up the various 'meers, metes, bounds, and limits of the forest aforesaid,' until every man must have earned any amount of dinner, and we hear of them at Epping and Harlow, and then among the marshes of the Lea at Waltham Abbey, the monks of which were, at one time, large proprietors and lords of manors in the district: and so on 'to a bridge called Lock bridge, now broken down, where now for passage is used Trajetus (a ferry), and from thence by the same river Lea' (which bounded at once the forest and the county), 'to the fore-nominated bridge of Stratford Bow.'" — *Cornhill Mag.*, March, 1864.

whereupon he rebuilt the church, increased the number of canons to twelve, settled on them ample estates, and provided for the establishment of a school of learning at Waltham.[1]

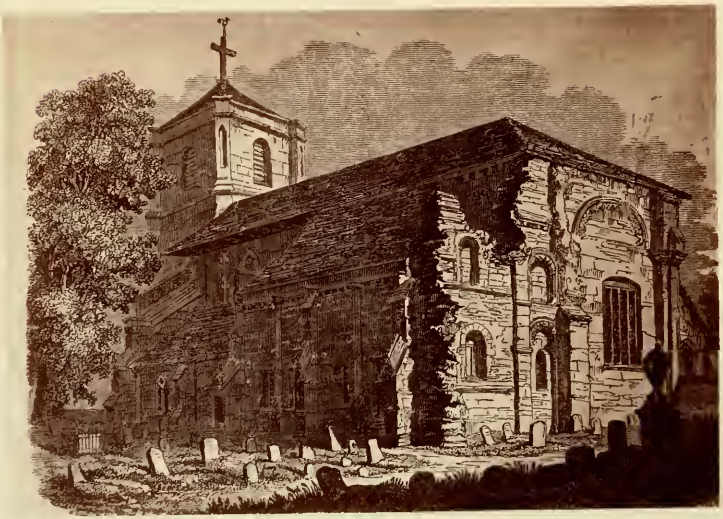
Tovi, the original founder, had a prodigal son, named Athelstan, who squandered his father's great estates "so that by some transaction this place returned to the crown." Harold received Waltham and "the lands thereabouts" from Edward the Confessor, his brother-in-law, and in gratitude for his wonderful cure by the "holy cross" "immediately built and endowed there a monastery." He bestowed seventeen manors upon the Dean and Canons, for their support. Most historians state that Harold was killed at the battle of Hastings, and interred in Waltham Abbey, where for a long period a tomb said to be his was pointed out. There was, however, a tradition that he escaped alive from the battle, and lived in religious seclusion at Chester. William the Conqueror took from the church many of its valuables, plate, gems, and rich vestments, but did not disturb the estates or revenues.

Matilda, the first wife of Henry I., "gave to the clerks of Waltham the mill of that place, then a valuable benefaction," and Adelais, his second wife, "bestowed on them all the tithes of Waltham." Their unbounded prosperity was their destruction, for "Henry II. utterly dissolved the foundation of dean and eleven canons at Waltham, on account of the lewdness and debauchery of their lives." On the eve of Pentecost, 1177, this King, in company with a number of bishops, visited Waltham and established a new church, with sixteen regular canons of the Order of St. Augustine, which was declared exempt from episcopal jurisdiction, and still remains exempt from the Archdeacon's visitation. It was first dedicated to the Holy Cross, and afterwards to St. Lawrence. Henry II. confirmed by his charter their right to lands given by Harold and others, and added the manors of Siwardston and Epping, using the remarkable expression, that it was fit that "*Christ, his spouse, should have a new dowry.*"

Richard I. gave a new charter, confirming former grants, and

1. *Dugdale's "Monasticon."*

OLD GATEWAY AND BRIDGE, WALTHAM, ENG.



WALTHAM, (ENG.) ABBEY CHURCH.

bestowed on the canons "his whole manor at Waltham, with the great wood and park, called Harold's Park, three hundred acres of assart[1] land, the market of Waltham, the village of Nasing, a member of Waltham, and one hundred and sixty acres of assart land there, — they paying yearly to his exchequer £60 in lieu of all services." He subsequently made further additions to their property, and they obtained valuable grants from other benefactors during his reign.

To avoid the expenses of a court Henry III. frequently took up his residence at Waltham Abbey, and to reward the hospitality of his entertainers, he granted them the right to hold a fair annually for seven days. Subsequently two fairs[2] were held, each continuing one day, the first on the third of May, O. S., the Invention of the Cross; and the other on the fourteenth of September, O. S., the Exaltation of the Cross. He also bestowed on it many rich gifts. "From his time it became so distinguished by royal and noble benefactors, as to rank with the most opulent establishments in the kingdom." In 1242, it was again solemnly dedicated, probably in consequence of additions being then made to the original buildings, of which *Our Lady's Chapel*, on the south side, now and for many years used as a school-room, may have formed a part.

The buildings of Waltham Abbey once covered many acres. The engravings from which our views are taken were made in 1834. One represents the *nave* of the Abbey Church, with an attached chapel on the south side, called the *Lady Chapel*. There then stood in the burial-ground a very fine, widely-spreading elm, the trunk of which, at several feet above the earth, measured seventeen and a half feet in circumference.

The Tower, a massive stone fabric, embattled and supported by strong buttresses, stands at the west end of the church. It is eighty-six feet in height, and was erected about the year 1558.

1. Grubbed or cleared. 2. Perhaps it was to perpetuate the old home custom that the Freemen of Watertown, March 30, 1639, "Ordered yt two Faires at Watertowne, ye one upon the first Friday of ye 4 month [June], ye other upon the first Friday of the 7 month [September], shaibe kept upon the Trayning place."

"The Lady Chapel, which is probably of Henry the Third's time, is supported by graduated buttresses, ornamented with elegantly formed niches. Beneath it is a crypt (now a charnel house), 'the fairest,' says Fuller, 'that ever I saw,' the roof of which is sustained by groined arches."[1]

The other view represents a small Bridge and *Gateway* a little to the northward of the Abbey Mills. The gateway is of stone repaired with bricks of remarkably large size. "It has two pointed arches, a larger and a smaller one; the outer mouldings of the large arch rest on corbels, formed by two demi-angels supporting shields, on which (but much corroded), are the royal arms of Edward the Third's time, viz.: France and England, quarterly."

With the modern pronunciation of the name, Wal-tham, instead of Walt-ham (Walt-'um),[2] appears to have been lost the original Saxon *home*-liness of its derivation and signification, the *forest home.* What peculiar gratification it must have afforded those who gave the name to the town to thus preserve, ever present, amid new associations and surroundings, the recollections of their old homes across the sea.

The appropriateness of the name is manifest to even a casual observer of the beautiful groups of trees that have been preserved in various parts of the town, especially upon the Gore and Lyman estates. The following is an extract from a letter written in 1686 by John Dunton, a careful observer, to his father-in-law in England, describing a "ramble" made by a party from Boston to attend the annual sermon preached to the Indians at Natick. The men rode upon horseback, each having a lady companion upon the pillion of his saddle as "luggage." Dunton was fortunate in escorting the "Widow Brick," a fair lady, whom he calls "the flower of Boston." They started early and arriving at Watertown "alighted and refreſh't our Luggage, and while others were Engaged in Frothy Diſcourſes, the Widow Brick and I took a View of the Town, which is built upon one of the branches of Charles River, very fruitful, and

1. Bray'ey's *Graphic and Historical Illustrator.* 2. As it is pronounced in England.

of large extent: watered with many pleaſant Springs, and ſmall Rivulets: The Inhabitants live flatteringly.[1] Within half a mile is a great Pond divided between the two Towns.[2] A mile and a half from the Town is a great Fall of Freſh Waters, which convey themſelves into the Ocean thro' Charles River. . . . Having well refreſh't our ſelves at Water-Town, we mounted again, and from thence we rambled thro' ſeverall Tall Woods between the Mountains, over many rich and pregnant Vallies as ever eye beheld, beſet on each ſide with variety of goodly Trees: So that had the moſt Skilful Gardner deſign'd a ſhady Walk in a fine Valley, it would have fallen ſhort of that which Nature here had done without him."

This description is understood to apply to the road through Waltham to Weston, and is nearly as applicable to-day as when written, when it is remembered that the "pregnant Vallies" have swallowed up the "tall woods."

January 13, 1737–8, Deacon William Brown, by virtue of the authority vested in him by the General Court, notified "the Qualified Voters in sd. Town of Waltham to appear at the publick meeting house in sd. Town, on Wednesday the Eighteenth day of Janry. Currant," to elect and appoint town officers. The Freemen therefore assembled on the day appointed, and the following town officers were chosen: —

Moderator. — Deacon Thomas Livermore.

Selectmen. — Deacon William Brown, Deacon Thomas Livermore, Mr. Daniel Benjamin, Mr. Joseph Pierce, Lieutenant Thomas Biglow.

Town Clerk and Treasurer. — Samuel Livermore.

Constable. — Mr. Joseph Hastings.

Assessors. — George Lawrence, John Cutting, John Chadwick.

Sealer of Leather. — Mr. Joseph Stratton.

1. Josselyn in his *Two Voyages*, 1663, from which our Dunton "borrows" this part of his description, uses the word "scatteringly" here, which seems to fit better. See p. 17. 2. Newtown and Watertown. Fresh Pond is meant. This description of the Pond and Fall, Josselyn himself borrowed from Wood's *New England's Prospect*, 1634.

Fence Viewers. — John Ball, Jr., Joseph Hagar.
Surveyors of Highways. — John Ball ye 3d, John Viels.
Tytheing men. — Isaac Peirce, Theophilus Mansfield.
Hogreves.[1] — Josiah Harrington, Elnathan Whitney.

These were to hold office till the "annual meeting" in March. February 7th, the Selectmen were ordered to build a Pound on some piece of land near the meeting-house. March 25th, Thomas Hammond, John Smith, John Bemis, Ensign Thomas Harrington and Deacon Jonathan Sanderson were chosen Selectmen for the ensuing year, and Samuel Livermore was re-elected Town Clerk and Treasurer, an office he was annually chosen to fill for many years in succession.

On May 9th, Daniel Benjamin was chosen as Representative, but he refused to serve, and Lieutenant Thomas Biglow was chosen in his place. On the 12th, the Selectmen were ordered to pay Josiah Fiske £9 15*s.* for building the pound, and Lieutenant Thomas Biglow 6*s.* for "feting up the town Stockes." £1 9*s.* was ordered to be paid for mending meeting-house glass during the year 1737.

July 3, 1738, Deacon Jonathan Sanderson and Ensign Thomas Harrington were "defired to treat with Mr. Timothy Herrington, and agree with him if they can to keep the School for one Quarter of a year as cheap as they can." The agreement was made "at £20 of the old tenure" per quarter. September 25th, and annually thereafter till 1747, £80 was voted for the school for the ensuing year. At this meeting Samuel Livermore was chosen Sexton and granted £3 for his annual services.

£12 3*s.* 1*d.* was voted to be paid "to Watertown towards paying their Representative last year."

November 24th, the Town voted that the school should be a "moving school," and three squadrons, or divisions, were made of the territory. The first squadron was east of the church and included Beaver Street and all north of it; the second squadron

1. See note 1, page 73.

BANK AND PUBLIC LIBRARY.

RUMFORD HALL.

embraced Beaver Street west of the church, and all north of it, including Pond End; and the third squadron was all south of Beaver Street and included the Plains. Each squadron was to furnish a place for the school, and convenient board for the teacher. The Selectmen were to have a school kept in the school-house, on the land of Deacon Jonathan Sanderson, near the junction of Beacon and Lexington Streets, until December, and then were to divide the remainder of the year into proportionate parts, and the school was to be kept in each squadron in turn. The school was kept in North Street in the house of Joseph Peirce.

January 5, 1738–9, the Selectmen paid Isaac Pierce £1 "for killing a wild catte." A committee was appointed to see that the Act of the Province to prevent the destruction of deer be not violated.

January 5, 1739–40, the Selectmen voted "to provide for the funeral of Wid° Wyeth four paire of men's Gloves and two paire of woman's and alſo to provide ſuch a Quantity of Rum as ſhould be found neceſſary." The expenses of the funeral were £2 10*s.* Of her effects they sold "an old frock, bed, and two old blankets and an old pillow or two and Sundery old things (which were meen)" for 30*s.*

March 10, 1739–40, 6*s.* was established as the rate for a day's work on the roads, and 12*s.* for a man and his team, allowing eight hours for a day.

In 1743, Captain Samuel Livermore's company consisted of ninety men, and the law required for them 150 lbs. of powder, 300 lbs. of bullets, and 450 flints. £195 15*s.* 7*d.* expended on account of the great bridge in Watertown over Charles River, was apportioned as follows: — Watertown, £72 6*s.* 8*d.*; Weston, £64 2*s.* 4d, and Waltham, £59 6*s.* 7*d.*

In 1744, the Selectmen ordered, for the funeral of Phillip Shattuck, one pair of gloves for Rev. W. Williams, four pair for the bearers (who were literally *bearers* in those days of *carrying* the corpse to the burying-ground), and also *cider* for the people who attended the funeral.

Until March 4, 1744–5, swine were allowed to run at large,[1] but at this meeting the usual motion to allow them to run was negatived. May 13th following, the usual permission was granted and the hogs had their liberty again.

September 9, 1745, a committee was appointed to address the General Court "that the millers in said Town might have the liberty to keep up their mill Dams as formerly."

August 25, 1746, £50 was granted as Waltham's "part of repairs to the Great Bridge."

October 5, 1747, grants of money were voted in new tenor, the sexton receiving 15*s.*, the school £30, and the poor £5 instead of £15 O. T.

March 7, 1747–8, Deacon William Brown was granted £16 10*s.* for teaching a school in the north part of the town.

August 28, 1749, the expenses of a funeral in old tenor were "for Coffin £4 10*s.* Carrying to grave £3 10*s.* ringing Bell 18*s.* Paul £1, eight pairs of gloves £7 4*s.*

In 1751 Mr. Matthew Bridge, being present at a town-meeting, "gave the town £1 6*s.* 8*d.* as a gift in consideration of his congregating with them."

At the town-meeting March 25, 1737–8, the town voted £111 as the salary of the Rev. Warham Williams for three-quarters of the year, from December 4th to September 4th, and £9 for cutting and carting of his firewood. It also voted, "that the Selectmen should take Care that the meeting-hous be landed up, and the ammunition Sequred." The arms and ammunition belonging to the town

1. "Every perfon fuffering his Swine to go at large by vertue of such Town Vote, fhall before he fuffer his Swine to go at large as aforefaid, Cause each of them to be well and fufficiently Yoked and Ringed in the Nose, and conftantly kept fo Ringed and Yoked . . . They may go unyoked from the laft day of October to the firft day of April. . . . No Yoke fhall be accounted fufficient, which is not the full Depth of the Swine's neck above the neck, and half fo much below the neck; and the fole or bottom of the yoke Three times as long as the breadth or thickness of the Swine's neck." — *Province Law.* It was also provided that Hogreves should be chosen,

"Whofe Duty it fhall be . . . to take care that it [this Act] fhall be duly observed, and to prosecute the Breakers thereof . . (and in order thereto fhall Pafs through the precinct at leaft once every fortnight)." — *Province Law.* Any one chosen a Hogreve who refused to serve or neglected his duty forfeited twenty shillings to the poor of the town.

were at first kept in the belfry of the Church, but after 1806 in a small brick building erected for them, in the grave-yard. It was located on the highest ground on the west side and cost $76.75. The same meeting granted to Samuel Livermore[1] and his heirs a pew on the east side of the pulpit, for so long a time as the meeting-house should stand upon his land, in full satisfaction. He was also voted 35*s.* for care of the meeting-house as sexton, and September 4, 1739, 30*s.* for keeping the town records for 1738.

September 25, 1738, Mr. Williams was voted a salary of £170 with £20 for firewood, and the next two years the same, with the addition September 8, 1740, of £10, "In Consideration of the great Expense of his present jorney to Albany to visit his Sister." In 1741 his salary was raised to £200 with £20 for wood; in 1742 and 1743 to £220 and £25 for wood, and afterwards to £250, with £25 for wood. "These sums were probably old tenor, as October 5, 1747, the salary granted was £100 new tenor, and £10 for wood. In 1749 £125, and in 1750 £66 13*s.* 4*d.* lawful money, were the grants. May 3, 1751, £20 was voted to pay for preaching during Mr. Williams's illness. He died June 22d, aged 52 years. The town voted £300 old tenor for the funeral expenses, and afterwards added £2 for grave stones to 8*s.* 6*d.* given by Mr. Bridge."

Mr. Williams was succeeded by his son-in-law, the Rev. Jacob Cushing of Shrewsbury, who was ordained November 22, 1752.

"In 1765 the Waltham meeting-house was re-seated by a committee who didn't leave the choir together. Thereupon 'those persons that had been at Cost and Pains to learn themselves to sing,' petitioned the town-meeting for seats together, and the town voted them the 'three hind seats in front on the men's side,' if any one knows where those were. This arrangement displeased the friends of congregational singing, who to the number of eighteen petitioned the town 'to seat the town in the usual method by which

1. Samuel Livermore was the grand nephew of Nathaniel Livermore, who willed to him the farm since become famous as the "Lyman Place." He was a prominent citizen and held the offices of town-clerk, treasurer, assessor, sexton, and keeper of the pound. He was also Captain of a company.

Samuel Livermore

evey man may know & keep his place, and the worship of God not be disturbed as it has been in months past.' They say that 'the town must see some very ill consequence from numbers of young men fixed in the front gallery, rushing on so fast as to leave the body of the church behind them, & so irregular that even the master of the assembly [Deacon Samuel Livermore], though of undoubted skill and good voice, is not able to govern and lead them,' and although the young men 'profess to know so much about singing,' they are declared 'on the whole to sing so as to interrupt the service and really give pain to the judicious singer.' The singers were thereupon sent down but were afterwards invited to return, which they did."[1]

Mr. Cushing preached in the same church as his predecessor until 1767, when it was abandoned and a new meeting-house erected on the triangular piece of ground[2] a short distance west of the site of the old one.

"It was not painted for many years, until it required repairs and more pews to accommodate the increasing number of worshippers." "This structure was a pure specimen of that order of architecture which may be termed the Puritan, that had its origin in the 16th Century, and succeeding the Gothic, so long considered peculiarly adapted to ecclesiastical purposes, it was intended to supersede those styles which preceded it, while it combined all their merits and avoided their defects." The pews were square, 40 in number, with seats on hinges to be lifted when the congregation stood up in prayer; the clatter of the falling seats would shock the sensibilites of our modern church goers. The deacons, chosen for high religious character and eminent qualifications in other respects, sat in front of the pulpit facing the congregation.

"In those days the old men sat together in one place in the church, the young men in another, the young women in another. The boys all sat on the pulpit stairs and gallery stairs, guarded by constables. Each of these constables had a wand, with a hare's

1. Colby's *Mss. Notes.* 2. A lot of three acres purchased of Samuel Livermore for £66 13*s.* 4*d.*, paid for by subscription. The old church was sold to Thomas Wellington, Jr.

RIVER STREET.

MAIN STREET.

foot on one end and a hare's tail on the other. These were to keep the people awake. If any woman went to sleep, the constable touched her on the forehead with the hare's tail; but if a small boy nodded, he was rapped with the other end, not quite so gently. No doubt the wand was often used, for the services were sometimes three and four hours long, the sexton turning the hour-glass before the minister at the end of every hour."[1]

The minister's family[2] occupied the pew on one side the pulpit, and the Governor[3] and family the one on the other side. "The Governor's three-cornered beaver hanging on a nail in a conspicuous position, drew the eyes of the whole congregation, and the people felt a natural pride in the reflection, that whatever honors and distinctions other towns and churches might claim, Waltham Church had the only cocked hat in the State."

The choir occupied seats[4] in the gallery fronting the pulpit, with pews at each end, and also a row in the rear. "The choir in Waltham was rather large, and they sang with confident assurance whenever a majority were present, and they were kept in countenance by the unblushing clarionet or viol; but as they were not accustomed to brazen solo performances, they would not lift up their voices, unless supported by numbers. It so happened upon an inclement day, the attendance being thin, and only two or more women in the singers' seats, that when the hymn had been given out, these 'unprotected females,' not possessing the confidence of professional performers, did not attempt to execute it. An old gentleman who sat near, a man of resolution and religious zeal, seeing their hesitation, in order to encourage them, spoke up loudly, 'come gals, strike up;' but even this kindly solicitation failed to arouse their courage to the sticking point, and this part of the service was entirely omitted."

1. Higginson, pp. 75–6. 2. Mr. Cushing was granted the first choice of the pews. The other 39 were granted to the 39 highest tax payers, upon their paying £296 16*s.* towards furnishing the house. The first choice brought £12, the last £3 6*s.* 6*d.* 3. Governor Christopher Gore, Governor of Massachusetts in 1809. 4. Granted to "those persons who are skilled in singing to sit together, so that that part of divine service may be carried on with decency and harmony."

The steeple was struck by lightning in August, 1770, and set on fire. It was seen by a man who was milking near by, and he ascended the belfry and extinguished the fire with his pail of milk. This led to the introduction of lightning rods in Waltham. John Winthrop in a letter to Benjamin Franklin, dated Cambridge, October 26, 1771, says: — "I am very glad to find your admirable invention of lightning-rods is coming into fashion in England, and cannot but think your circulating particular directions for making them by the magazines will greatly promote the use of them. I have on all occasions encouraged them in this country, and have the satisfaction to find it has not been without effect. A little piece I inserted in our newspapers last summer induced the people of Waltham (a town a few miles from hence) to fix rods upon their steeple, which had just before been much shattered and set on fire by lightning."

This meeting-house stood until 1841, when it was taken down. "The old rooster, that surmounted the steeple for three-quarters of a century, was the favorite resort of the martins, a bird once very numerous here." The steeple is visible in the picture of "Eden Vale in Waltham."

The Rev. Jacob Cushing graduated at Harvard College in 1748. His ordination sermon was preached by his father, Rev. Job Cushing. The town appropriated "£146 13*s.* 4*d.* lawful money, as a gift for his settlement, £80 for his yearly salary, and £13 6*s.* 8*d.* to defray the expense of his ordination." His salary from the time of his settlement until 1796 varied from £80 to £100, lawful money, except during one period when he was paid in the depreciated Continental paper currency, and then he received £5,600 for one year's salary; the town the next year voted him £116 4*s.* 10*d.* in specie, to make up for the depreciation of the paper money." From 1796 till his death his salary was $500 per year.

He died January 18, 1809, in the 79th year of his age, and the 57th of his ministry. His funeral sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Stearns, of Lincoln. During his ministry there were admitted as church members 369 persons; he baptized 1376, and

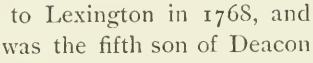
married 756. "Peace and harmony prevailed in his congregation for the space of fifty-six years," said Dr. Stearns, and no stronger testimony could be offered to the character and influence of this well beloved pastor.

From the beginning considerable attention was given to the highways. £100 and afterwards £200 were appropriated annually for roads, and surveyors were appointed. A resident of the town twenty years ago, after carefully examining the records, especially for 1739, wherein the bounds of the Overseers of Highways are described, came to the conclusion that of all the roads and streets in Waltham, the following only were in existence when the town was incorporated, viz.: Mill Street, part of North Street or Trapelo Road; Pigeon Hill Road, part of the old Forest Street; part of Quince; Beaver; Winter; part of Lincoln, the way up the hills; a way by Mr. Hagar's unknown; Prospect; Weston; Main, the country road; part of South, the way to Dummer's farm; the road over Prospect Hill, beginning above the house of Hon. N. P. Banks; Bacon Street, Skunk, or Mixer's Lane, from Country Road to School-house; Pleasant; Grove and Warren Streets. Gore Street was an ancient way, but is not mentioned as a highway in the Surveyors' bounds.

The northern portion of the town had nearly double the population of the southern portion. With the exception of a few residences on the Main or Country Road (Main Street), the earliest settlers in Waltham seem to have lived upon Trapelo[1] Road (North Street), Beaver Street, and their vicinity, in the districts known as Trapelo and Pond End. At the Watertown line was the house and lands of Thomas Straight, referred to in the Act of Incorporation, afterwards the property of Mrs. Phelps and the subject of a law-suit between Watertown and Waltham for the recovery of taxes which had been paid to the former town. Among the early owners

1. The origin of the word "Trapelo" is not known. A traditional explanation of its derivation states that it is a combination of the words "traps below," a phrase used by the early settlers, who trapped beavers in Beaver Brook, and who made use of the expression "we will look at our traps below."—"RECORD" in *Waltham Sentinel.*

of property in this section are found Nathaniel Whitney and Phinehas Stearns. The latter moved to Lexington in 1768, and was in the battle of Lexington. He was the fifth son of Deacon Isaac Stearns,[1] who was a Selectman thirteen years, between 1754 and 1772, and Assessor 1744 and 1753. From Deacon Isaac Stearns the property descended to his sons John and Peleg; it afterwards became the property of John alone. It was sold by him and passed, divided, into the hands of Josiah S. and Jonas B. Kendall.



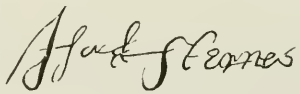
On Beaver Brook, at this point, was situated Kendall's grist mill; lower down the brook, formerly stood a saw-mill, which gave place to Plympton's satinet factory, and this latter was destroyed by fire in 1848.

Westward of the Stearns's lands are those of the Lawrences, which have remained in the family since the days of George Lawrence, Sen., who purchased a portion of them from Nicolas Cady by a deed dated September 11, 1668, which is still preserved. Further west, the Lawrences own part of the farm once belonging to Hopestill Mead, who was a Selectman in 1745 and 1746.

Here, extending on Trapelo Street about three-eighths of a mile, rises Mackerel Hill, from the sides and summit of which to the south and east fine views may be had of Newton and Brighton, Boston and Roxbury, with the Blue Hills of Milton in the distance, and portions of Needham, Dedham, Natick, Weston, and other towns. On its western slope is "a dense pine grove, through which the sun but faintly penetrates, whose soft carpet invites repose, and through whose swaying branches the gentle winds chant a melody beautiful as the song of the Messenger Bird."

Near Forest Street was the residence of Deacon William Brown,

1. The fourth generation of the same name in direct descent from Isack Sternes of Watertown, who came in 1630 probably in the same vessel with Governor Winthrop and Sir Richard Saltonstall. The inventory of his property taken June 24, 1671, shows him to have been owner of 535 acres of land, a large portion of which was in Waltham.



AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY, FROM NORTH SIDE OF CHARLES RIVER.

who was one of the petitioners for the incorporation of the town, called the first town-meeting, and held numerous positions of trust, before and after its incorporation. Upon the old Brown estate is situated Pigeon Hill, so named from its having been formerly the resort of pigeons in large numbers. Three or more times within the past century a hospital has been established here for those afflicted with the small-pox. In olden times a bye path crossed it which materially lessened the distance from the eastern part of Trapelo to the church, "and in Saddle and Pillion times, the youthful Trapelonians were sent this way with strict admonitions not to loiter or whistle by the way, but to go and return at the proper time."

At the junction of Forest and Trapelo Streets is situated the large property purchased of the Bowman family by Matthew Bridge, in 1721 or 1722. It then included two farms in Lexington. On the death of Matthew Bridge, in 1761, it passed to his son, Cornet Nathaniel Bridge, who was a Selectman of the town from 1767 to 1777. He was a friend of Washington and entertained him at his house while the troops were stationed in Cambridge. On the marriage of his oldest son William he gave him a deed of one-half the entire estate, and this still continues in the possession of the Bridge family. The other portion, at his decease, went to his daughter Anna, who married Isaac Sanderson, and was known as the Sanderson place. It has since passed into several hands.

The old Forest Street, closed nearly a quarter of a century ago, was built directly over the tops of many of the hills. "Previous to the opening of Lexington Street it was the most direct route to Lexington and Lowell, and through it the stage, and also teams transporting merchandise between Waltham and Lowell used to pass."

The first school house in Trapelo was built at private expense in 1772 or 1773. At a town-meeting held October 21, 1773, "The article respecting granting the proprietors of the school-house in the north-east part of the town pay for building the same, not acted upon, as the proprietors thereof desired it might be omitted." Eighteen

years later, in 1791, the town voted to pay for the school-house. The sum of money granted the same year for the school in Trapelo was £24 18*s.* *and one farthing.*

Westward of the Bridge property was that of the Wellingtons, the old homestead of many families of the name. William Wellington was a Selectman for seventeen years between 1780 and 1803. That portion of Trapelo west of the Wellington estate belonged to the Stearns families almost exclusively. Here lived Deacon Isaac Stearns and his descendants.

Joshua Mead owned the Viles estate in 1753, and at his death, in 1794, it passed to his son Moses, who had a shop located at a small water power on Chester Brook, where he manufactured rolling-pins, mortars and pestles, rakes and hoe handles, as celebrated in his day as those of the best present manufacturers.

Here, too, was situated the sportsman's paradise, "Sam Stearns's wood lot," where "partridges, woodcocks, quails, rabbits, and particularly gray squirrels, were formerly very plentiful." Wellington's Grove, the scene of many a Fourth of July celebration, and the old Great Pond, with its quartette of modern names,[1] are well known features of Trapelo's west end. Mount Enoch, also on Wellington lands, is the highest of the Trapelo Hills, and offers fine views from its summit to the north and west.

During the first seventy-five years after the incorporation of the town, the men of Trapelo filled important positions of trust and honor in the management of town affairs. The Browns, through Deacon William Brown and three generations of descendants, were represented nearly every year.

The valleys in Trapelo are of the richest soil, and produce the finest of fruits and vegetables. It has an elevation of nearly two hundred feet above the level of Charles River, and is cooler in summer and warmer in winter than on the "Plain" below. The frost comes later in the fall and leaves the ground earlier in the

1. It is to be hoped that its ancient name of Saltonstall may be restored to this beautiful sheet of water, and forever remain a memorial of the leader of the founders of the old plantation on Charles River. See p. 27. n. 1, where the name *Hardy's Pond* is omitted.

spring. For these reasons, doubtless, it was for a long time the best settled part of the town.

In 1800 there were but thirty-six dwelling houses on Main Street, twenty on the north side and sixteen on the south; fifty years earlier not much above one-third that number. Among these were a tavern on the south-east corner of Main and Gore Streets, kept by Thomas Wellington, Jr., followed by William Goodhue, and afterwards by Colonel Jonathan Brewer, a Revolutionary officer, who commanded a regiment in the old French war, and at the battle of Bunker Hill, where he was wounded. His wounds were dressed by Dr. Marshall Spring[1] who lived a short distance below, on the opposite side of the road in Watertown. Dr. Spring was one of the members from Middlesex in the Constitutional Convention of 1788, who voted against the adoption of the Federal Constitution. The building afterwards became the farm house of the Gore place. It was finally divided and removed. Christopher Gore, received as a citizen of the town by vote, April 1, 1793, upon his written request, was a noble specimen of the "gentleman of the old school." In 1809 he was governor of the Commonwealth. In 1796 he was appointed, with William Pinkney, a commissioner under Jay's treaty, to settle our claims against England for spoliation. Colonel Trumbull, who painted the portrait of Governor Gore, was chosen the fifth member of this commission.

A little to the west on the north side was the farm and house of Dr. Josiah Clark, containing 150 acres. Here afterwards John Warren built a house, in which was used the old oak frame of the parsonage of Rev. Warham Williams; later, this was known as the Maxwell house. The old frame is still standing in the barn belonging to the residence of Mr. Bowker, Next west, and on the east side of Beaver Brook, was the old Parkhurst farm; the house was

1. Dr. Spring "during his long life sustained such a high professional repute as very few private practitioners have attained to. He was eminent as a wit, and it is said that he was the only man of that time who could successfully meet Chief Justice Parsons 'in the keen encounter of wits.' In the Revolution he was a Tory, fully and firmly 'convinced of the entire inexpe iency of resisting.' Yet, on the 19th of April, 1776, he arrived early at Lexington, and devoted his best skill and care to his wounded fellow citizens." — *Bond.*

supposed to have been built by Samuel Parkhurst, a grandson of George who was born in 1618, was an early comer, and probably settled here.

Above the burying-ground on the south side, at the corner of Grove Street, was the house of John Bright, a tanner, farmer, and magistrate, who received numerous appointments of trust from the town. This place has been in the family more than a century. Attached to the tannery, which was upon the bank of Beaver Brook, was a small shop that had been a barrack at Cambridge during the Revolution. The old house was taken down in 1848 and the present residence erected. The fine large elm in front was planted in 1720. The property is now owned by J. B Bright, Esq.

Beaver Brook, now a small stream, was once four rods wide. tradition says.

In 1798 Main Street on the west side of Beaver Brook "passed through a deep cut between high and steep banks. The one on the south side having a good growth of wood on its eastern side facing the brook, while that on the north side of the road was a sand bank so high and abrupt that it was not accessible, except on the west side of what is now Linden Street."

The first house on the north side of Main Street, above the brook, was the "Cutting Tavern." Richard Cutting[1] was a licensed inn-holder from 1742 to 1767, when he died, and his widow Thankful succeeded him in the business, until 1770, when she became the fourth wife of Deacon Samuel Livermore and the mistress of what is now the beautiful Lyman estate. Uriah Cutting, son of Richard, then became landlord, followed by his brother Daniel. At his death, in 1798, it became the property of his brother, Dr. Amos Cutting of Marlboro', and was occupied by Jonas Darling. About 1840 it was taken down and the Massasoit Hotel erected on the same spot. This was burned in 1849. The property has since been divided. M. S. Foster's store and District School No. 4 are below the old tavern stand, and Linden Street

1. He was the great-grandson of Richard Cutting who came to Watertown in 1634, at the age of 11 years, and became a wheelwright.

CENTRAL HOUSE.

PROSPECT HOUSE.

cuts through the old pasture where, for many years, shooting matches for Thanksgiving poultry were held, and on one occasion a Fourth of July dinner was given under a tent. An old cellar on the west side of Linden Street still marks the site of the old tavern.

Not very far to the westward stood the "Bird Tavern," at the corner of Pleasant and Main Streets, a few rods back from the main road. This was a plank house, so called, with the sills above the floors, and was built probably before 1700. Captain Isaac Gleason,[1] licensed in 1766, was for a time landlord here, and it was known as Gleason's Tavern. He afterwards kept the "Cutting Tavern," and at the time of his death was keeping still another on the lot below Church Street, where Colonel David Townsend resided. There was a very large barn connected with the Bird Tavern, and the old-fashioned lofty hay-scales, the only one in the town, stood in front of the tavern at the junction of the roads. The property was purchased by Cornet David Townsend, and the tavern was kept for many years by his son Colonel David Townsend.[2] After passing through other hands it was taken down, and the land was bought by Rev. Samuel Ripley who built his house back of the old tavern stand and resided there till he removed to Concord in 1846, when it passed into the hands of Mr. James Ellison the present owner.

Opposite the Cutting Tavern, on the south side of the street was a house occupied in 1777 by Stephen Wellman, and in 1798 by John Foley, the tailor. Next above, in 1798, was the residence and store of Samuel Wellington; afterwards the property of John Welsh of Boston, who added a third story to the house and made it the finest residence on the street at the time. It had an extensive garden, coach and summer houses, kept in the best of style. The house was finally removed to Lincoln Street and thence to Charles Street, and divided into two houses.

1. Captain Isaac Gleason was Assessor 1772–76, and Selectman 1778–80. 2. Colonel David Townsend was a Selectman 11 years, between 1802 and 1818, and Representative 10 years from 1809 to 1820.

Near the Bird Tavern was the hatter's shop of Eleazer Bradshaw, a bachelor, who in 1775 brought tea from Albany and sold it in defiance of public opinion, and even threatened to "be the death of any person who should molest him." Whereupon the Committee, before whom he acknowledged he had procured and sold tea, decided that he had "proved himself inimical to his country," and recommended their fellow citizens, "to with hold commerce and dealings with said Bradshaw, until there appears a reformation in said Bradshaw."

Between the Cutting and Bird Taverns and on the same side of the road stood the house built and occupied by Amos Hagar, afterwards owned by Captain Mead who had a blacksmith shop east of the house. Connected with this was the wheelwright shop of Captain Morse, who occupied a part of Captain Mead's house. West of the house Cornet David Townsend built a shop occupied by Horatio Bird, cabinet maker, son of Benjamin Bird, innholder.

On the south side, above Wellington's house, was a small one-and-a-half story house, with a shop at the east end, owned by Cornet David Townsend, and occupied in 1798 by Stephen Wellman. It had previously been occupied by Peter Edes with whom Eleazer Bradshaw boarded. In 1799 it was occupied by Abraham Fiske. The owner himself lived in it for a while, using the shop for a bakery. Next west was the dwelling erected by Cornet David Townsend; in its rear, and occupied by him previous to building the house, was a small building, formerly a barrack at Cambridge, in which he lived and had his bakery. After his house was finished he erected a bake-shop and store. This house is probably the one referred to in the description of the picture of "Eden Vale in Waltham," in which it appears among the trees near the meeting-house. It is still standing, occupied by grand-daughters of its builder. A daughter, the last survivor of a large family of children, died in 1877. The old barrack was taken down in 1878.

Above Cornet David Townsend's house was the dwelling of Henry Kimball, taxed in 1798 for $870. It is still standing on the corner of Newton Street. He previously had a store

which stood west of the house. He afterwards was owner of the "Kimball Tavern," where the "Central House" now stands.

This part of Main Street between Beaver Brook and Newton and Pleasant Streets, was the most thickly settled portion, and constituted the village. Here were "two of the principal taverns, two stores, the tailor, blacksmith, wheelwright, and cabinet maker's shops. The center of this cluster was the old Bird Tavern, where the militia trainings and many public gatherings took place."

The first dwelling in 1798 above Newton Street, on the south side of the main road, was then owned by Abijah Livermore and occupied by Eliphalet Warren. Before that date it had been the home of Peter Ball, a deputy sheriff, and one of the coroners of Middlesex in 1774, who removed to Brookfield and died there. It was afterwards purchased and occupied by Warham Cushing, eldest son of Rev. Jacob Cushing, a cabinet maker, who died in 1804. It was finally taken down and another built by his son Leonard on the same lot. Warham Cushing built the next house above for a workshop soon after 1800, which Elijah Brigham, the sexton, occupied for some years. These are still standing, and owned by heirs and descendants of the Cushing family.

Next stood the tavern kept by Captain Isaac Gleason at the time of his death, afterwards the property of Nathaniel Livermore,[1] who married his daughter Elizabeth. This house was finally purchased by Colonel David Townsend, who resided in it until it was burned, when he built the house standing on the same spot, where he died. It is now the residence of, and owned by J. W. Parmenter. Above this was a narrow one-and-a-half story house occupied by James Priest, a potter, who had his pottery in the west end. He died in 1790, and in 1798 it was taxed as the property of Abigail Priest and Joshua Child. In 1803 Major Uriah Moore, a paper-maker, married one of the daughters and occupied the house. It was moved back from the street and improved. Amos

1. A son of Nathaniel Livermore, who was Selectman in 1760–63. The late George Livermore, Esq., of Cambridge, was his son.

Whitney, another son-in-law, and John Livermore occupied these premises, and finally Walter, the son of Amos Whitney.

On the east corner of Moody Street was a shoemaker's shop, "afterwads occupied as a dwelling by Amos Harrington,[1] a laborer, Joshua Garfield, a cooper, and then by Felix, a colored man, in the employ of John Boies, the paper-maker." It does not appear in the tax list of 1798; perhaps was previously removed.

Nearly opposite Newton Street is the house in which Warham Cushing resided in 1798. The front part of this had been one of the soldiers' barracks at Cambridge during the Revolution, which he purchased and removed hither It passed from him to Samuel Wellington, and then through various hands to Edward O. Hawes, who died here in 1850.

Above this was a dwelling belonging to Cornet D. Townsend, occupied by Samuel Nutting, and in 1798 by John Livermore. It was afterwards removed to the other side of the road, near the residence of its owner, and occupied by his son, Deacon Samuel Townsend.

The next house was an old farm house, where the Central House now stands. In 1798 it was occupied by John Clark, Jr., who sold it to David Smith, who built a large front to it and converted it into a tavern. Afterwards Henry Kimball owned it, and it was known as the "Kimball Tavern," as already stated. It was afterwards owned by Thomas R. Plympton, and then by Jacob Farwell, and now forms a part of the Buttrick estate.

Next above was an old farm house known as the Mixer place, occupied by descendants of Isaac and Sarah Mixer, who came from England in 1634 and settled in Watertown. It was probably the dwelling erected in the four acre lot granted in the Further Plain to Isaac Mixer. In 1798 it was owned and occupied by William Wellington, Jr., who built the brick house now standing on the original site of the Mixer house.

Just above Bacon Street, (formerly known by the title of Skunk

1. See note 1, page 88.

FISKE HOUSE, MAIN STREET.

RESIDENCE OF HON. N. P. BANKS.

Lane), there still stands the house once the property of Isaac and Benjamin Hagar. In 1798 William Fiske was the owner of this house and 40 acres of land. From him it passed to his youngest daughter, Caroline, who upon her decease, devised it to the town of Waltham. It is among the oldest buildings if not the very oldest standing in the town. Full particulars in reference to this devise will be given further on.

Jonathan Stearns, in 1798, occupied a house just below where the Prospect House now stands, the property of the heirs of Jonathan Hagar, long since gone.

Further west stands a house which, previous to 1798, had been occupied by successive blacksmiths whose shop stood near by. It passed through several hands and finally became the property of Seth Wellington.

Above this is the residence of Hon. Nathaniel P. Banks, built by Jacob Gale and owned by him in 1798. It was purchased by General Banks of J. Baker. A few rods above the barn on this estate, previous to 1795, there stood a small house owned and occupied by Amos Harrington,[1] probably built by his father Daniel, who kept the Harrington Tavern at this point. Above this is an old road running over Prospect Hill, which, from the records, appears once to have been a public road between the Harrington and Stratton Farms. The latter was in the northwest part of the town beyond the hills, near the junction of West and Winter Streets.

Above Moody Street, on the south side of Main Street, was a house once occupied by a Captain Thayer, a carpenter and wheelwright, and then by Leonard Williams Cushing, a son of the clergyman, who sold it to Nathan Upham. It was afterwards the property of Jonas Clark, hatter, who removed to a farm east of Lexington Street, where he died at the age of 85, and this house came into the hands of Joseph Hoar.

1. He was a revolutionary soldier, at one time said to be the richest man in Waltham. He was a trader, and afterwards became a poor laborer, and lived at the east corner of Main and Moody Streets. After his father's death his mother became the second wife of Deacon Samuel Livermore.

At the east corner of Harvard Street, formerly known as Brown's Lane, stands the house of Mr. Daniel French, where formerly stood two houses, one in the rear of the other. The one in the rear was known as the William Hagar house. In 1798 Amos Brown, Jr., was taxed as owner and occupant of the other, which was or had been a tavern and store.

The next house was built by Captain Zachary Wesson, son-in-law of Captain Abijah Fiske (a soldier in the Revolution), who kept a tavern on the opposite side of the road. This was known from its color as the "Green Tavern." In 1795 it was kept by Captain Joseph Nixon, a son-in-law of the builder, who had been a fifer in the regiment commanded by his father, Colonel Nixon, in the Revolution. It was afterwards occupied as a tavern by Samuel Harrington, then by Charles Wesson, son of the builder, and at the time of the war of 1812 by Captain Isaac Mills. "A public dinner was given here to which General Miller, of the army on the frontier was invited. He came late, and while he was anxiously expected, it was remarked that they had his promise, and that 'a soldier's word is as good as any other man's bond.'" Leonard Smith succeeded Captain Mills as landlord until he built the Prospect House opposite, where he died, and the Green Tavern became a dwelling until it was taken down. In the corner of Prospect and Main Streets was an old house owned in 1798 by Lois Hagar, where she had a store.

West of Fiske Avenue on Weston Street (the old main road), stood a very ancient farm house, the dwelling of Jacob Bigelow, who was born in 1717, afterwards the residence of his son Abijah. The latter sold to Captain Zachary Wesson, who demolished the old house and erected another in which he resided in 1798. This was purchased by Abraham Fiske and afterwards became the residence of his son Theodore.

The last house on the south side was the old "Brick Tavern," built by David Smith and taken down by his son Samuel when he built the Prospect House, using the material for the latter. His father kept it in 1798. He is said to have built it in consequence

of a quarrel with his brother-in-law, Isaac Bemis, who kept the "Bemis Tavern," farther up on the other side. He is said to have petitioned the Court to alter the road so as to run farther south and thus leave the Bemis Tavern out of the line of travel.

Returning to the north side of the road, at the fork of Main and Weston Streets, were the house and store of Daniel Stearns, and the district school-house just below. The latter was removed when the new No. 6 was erected in its place.

Near Mr. Nehemiah Warren's house on the west the road crossed Masters's Brook. On the east side of the brook stood the tavern of Samuel Bigelow, and on the west side the house of Bezaleel Flagg.

Above Stowe Street stands the house of N. L. Sibley, formerly the residence of Nathan Locke, and owned and occupied by Bradshaw Smith before him. Just above this was the dwelling in 1798 of Zebedee Macomber, built by his father-in-law David Smith, owner of the Brick Tavern which stood opposite. In building it he made near the fire-place a secret cupboard to keep his money in, which no one knew of until he pointed it out to his daughter several years after.

The last house in Waltham on the Main road was the Bemis Tavern, owned and occupied by Isaac Bemis as a tavern in 1798, and kept by him for a long time. John Ball is supposed to have occupied the stand previous to him, and a Mr. Stratton followed him. It is still standing, the only one of the ancient taverns left, but no longer a public house. It is among the oldest houses of Waltham, and doubtless a fair specimen of the ancient inn.

The first retailer of strong liquors in the town was Jonathan Hammond in 1739, and next Rebecca Walker, in 1750; then Mrs. Sarah Bowles succeeded in the liquor line, until 1752, when Samuel Woodburn was licensed, "he being of good conversation," as stated in the records. This conversation was equally satisfactory to the Widow Sarah Bowles, his predecessor, whom he married, and the town transferred to him the liquor license.

"The inns continued to increase, and in 1765, with a population

of 663 there were six taverns; in 1783 there were nine, the highest number ever reached. . . . In 1798 there were but five, and this number was reduced in the next half-century to two, the present number," and the same number that there was in 1743 when the population was not more than 300.

The number of inns is an index to the amount of travel that passed through the town. For many years Main Street was the great thoroughfare over which passed the supplies and manufactures sent in from the northern and western sections of New England to Boston. Large droves of cattle stopped here on their way to Monday's market at Brighton. Large teams transported several hundred thousand chairs annually to the city. It was not until after the opening of the West Boston Bridge to Cambridge and the Mill-Dam Road, and the establishment of Railroads, that this stream of travel was diverted to other channels, and with the change came the establishment of the Factories, and the country village of Waltham became the present prosperous manufacturing town.

The Selectmen of Waltham, June 2, 1777, "forbid Drs. Williams and Spring, inoculating any more in said Waltham for the Small Pox." Their hospital was an ancient dwelling on the land of Governor Gore on Grove Street, probably built by the Livermore family. Nathaniel Livermore, Selectman 1760–63, died here in 1783 at the age of 70. His son Moses afterwards occupied the house. It was afterwards tenanted by persons employed in a paper mill erected by Governor Gore where the Bleachery now stands. Governor Gore sold the old building, which stood where the farm house of Francis C. Lowell now stands, about 1810 to Joseph Nixon, who moved it to Main Street, opposite the burying-ground. It was finally again removed, in 1845, to the south side of School Street, above the Unitarian Church, where its old white oak frame still remains under a new covering.

The paper mill referred to became the property of William Parker of Cambridge; afterwards of Major Uriah Moore and Enoch Wiswall. The latter, with Samuel Coverly and John Holland, of

Ellen Sale) in WALTHAM.

COTTON MILLS IN 1820.

Boston, afterwards erected a Cotton Factory at the same point, and they were incorporated October 24, 1812, as "The Waltham Cotton and Wool Factory Company."

Betwenn 1780 and 1790 John Boies first made use of the water power at the upper fall by erecting a paper mill, and soon after a dwelling house. In order to establish a legal right to the mill privilege, and to prevent other parties, who were preparing to build a dam above Newton Street, which would have overflowed and destroyed his water power, from carrying out their plans, he is said to have set up a grindstone to go by water, whereupon the others abandoned their project.

The site of the mill and its surroundings was so picturesque as to acquire the name of "Eden Vale," and attracted the attention of the publisher of the *Massachusetts Magazine*, the number of which for April, 1793, contained an engraving of the locality, (a copy of which we give,) with the following description: —

"We have the pleasure to present our patrons with a south view of Mr. John Boyce's Paper Manufactory, combining a prospectus of his dwelling house, and outbuildings, together with a view of the meeting-house, the seats of Messieurs Townsend and Pacy, and Charles River. The situation is acknowledged to be one of the most elegant and delightful in the township of Waltham, and has deservedly acquired the name of EDEN VALE. It is about ten miles from Boston, and one half-mile from the Great Road on the Plains."[1]

The property of John Boies was valued in 1798 at $4,550. It was afterwards purchased by the Boston Manufacturing Company, who erected their first Cotton Mill upon the site of the old paper mill.

East of Moody Street stood formerly an ancient house, the home of the Pierce family, taxed in 1798 as the property of Abraham Pierce, and occupied by his father before him. "The farm of this family included the premises of John Boies, and extended to those

1. *Mass. Mag.* 1793, p. 192.

of the Widow Hoar on Main Street, and the Gale farm on the west, and east to the property of Warham Cushing," including the common, factory grounds, and other lands on the river. This property has increased in value more than any other in the town. In 1798 the valuation was $3,983.50. Captain Abraham Pierce died in 1801.

The present Poor-Farm was purchased by the town after the death of its owner, Alpheus Gale, son of Anna Gale who lived nearly opposite on South Street. The father, Samuel Gale, probably built both houses and was taxed for them in 1798. The land was part of the N. E. half of the "Oldham Farm," bought by Richard Gale in 1661.

The Kilham place was taxed to Joseph Hagar in 1798. Standing on the hill to the west of South Street it commands an extensive view. Farther south on this street is the Harrington farm, bought by their ancestor in 1684, being then the S. W. half of the "Oldham Farm."

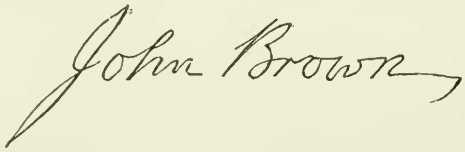
Below the Fitchburg Railroad there stood an old house, long since taken down, that belonged to Samuel Dexter, Esq., in 1798. Where the Miller place now is stood the residence of Benjamin Harrington, taken down about 1851. It was supposed to have been one of the oldest houses in Waltham, if not the very oldest. The farm was probably a portion of the "Oldham Farm."

Nathan Upham, taxed in 1798 for a house on the south side of Main Street, built the first mill at Stony Brook, near South Street. It was a paper mill, and he and his brother Amos served their apprenticeship with John Boies. It passed into the hands of William Parker, of Cambridge, who moved a small house from Cambridgeport to this place, which was the first dwelling-house on Stony Brook. After the Messrs. Roberts purchased the property the wooden buildings were burned, and the present establishment arose from their ashes.

On Warren Street stood an old dwelling occupied in 1798 by Peter Warren, opposite Hagar's lane, once a road where many of the first settlers lived, now open merely as a cart path, and without

a house upon it. On Beaver Street, near the Watertown line, is the house occupied by Captain Samuel Barnes in 1798. His father-in-law, Phinehas Warren, father of Peter, occupied the place before him, and he was probably preceded by his father Joshua, grandson of John Warren, who came to Watertown in 1630, and with Abraham Browne was appointed to lay out all the highways. March 14, 1658–59, he was warned for not attending public worship; but "Old Warren is not to be found in town." He was also fined for not attending public worship, and for violating the law concerning baptism, and in 1661 his house was ordered to be searched for Quakers.

At the junction of Warren and Beaver Streets was the house of General Jonathan Coolidge,[1] still remaining; the west end of which was built by him, while the other is quite old. His father, Captain William Coolidge, bought it of his wife's uncle, Captain John Brown, who owned and occupied it for a few years. Captain Brown fills a prominent place in the early history of the town. He was an innholder in 1737, and had "the reputation of being a man of more than common energy and enterprise." He held many offices and positions of trust; was Selectman 1744–48 and 1752, and Representative in 1748. In 1759 his assessment was the largest except one in Waltham. In 1760 he with several others, directors and partners in the Land Bank Company, petitioned the General Court "for a lottery, to relieve themselves from the disastrous results of that celebrated association, which was established 30 years before, under the delusive expectation of furnishing the people a 'better currency' than gold and silver, which had become very scarce." He died in Weston in 1784 at the age of 80, quite poor; "the few hundred pounds realized in



1. Selectman 1791–1807; Representative 1802 and 1804.

Continental money from the sale of his last real estate, turned to dust and ashes in his hands."

The next house was one on the Pigeon Hill Road, probably built by Ephraim Hammond, a son of Deacon Thomas Hammond who was a Selectman in 1741 and 1743. It was afterwards occupied by his son, who sold it to Deacon Lawrence. The house on Beaver Street, opposite to Linden, was built by Jonathan Hammond, who died in 1807, and whose widow became the second wife of General Jonathan Coolidge. His father Jonathan lived here before him in a very ancient house.

The mansion house of Theodore Lyman still remains, valued with two acres of land in 1798 at $8,000. The "Bell House," so called, built and occupied by William Bell, his gardener, stood north-east of the mansion house near the deer park, and was valued at $300. The old Livermore house stood north-east of the mansion house, and was occupied by Mark Vose, in the employ of Mr. Lyman, and was valued at $560. This was afterwards removed to Main Street.

The land of the Lyman place is supposed to have been the 50 acres[1] of land in the *First Great Dividend* granted to William Paine, and bought of him by John Livermore, who came from England in April, 1634, and is supposed to be the ancestor of all the Livermores in the United States. He gave this property to his son Nathaniel, who died in 1730, and bequeathed his real estate to his grand-nephew, Samuel Livermore, afterwards Deacon, who was born in 1701. The latter had four wives. He died in 1773 leaving the property to his son Elijah,[2] who sold to Jonas Dix,[3] who in turn sold to Theodore Lyman. In the hands of the latter the rough and irregular grounds were brought into the highest state of cultivation, and laid out in the most artistic and elegant manner.

1. The grant to William Paine was 70 acres, but the Inventory of John Livermore, dated March 2, 1684, says "50 acres dividend land, bought of William Paine, and given to son Nathaniel." The Inventory also covers "1 acre at Chester Brook." 2. Elijah Livermore moved to Maine in 1779, and became the father of the town of Livermore, which was first settled by emigrants fyom Waltham, Watertown, and the adjoining towns. — *Bond.* 3. Jonas Dix was a graduate of Harvard in 1769; was Selectman in 1780–86 and School-master for twenty-two winters.

CHESTER BROOK, LYMAN ESTATE.

THE LYMAN MANSION.

Across the brook which flowed through the lawn in front of the house he erected a beautifully proportioned bridge of three arches, made of Chelmsford white stone, which added greatly to the beauty of the place: but owing to some trouble with the town concerning it, it was afterwards removed. Sixty years ago there was a deer park on the south side of Beaver Street opposite Forest Street, and from the bridge a road extended through the grounds across the present Linden Street to the back road, in the direction of Quince Street. Our views convey but a faint idea of the picturesqueness of the scenery in these attractive grounds.

On the east side of Pleasant Street was the parsonage of Warham Williams, probably erected soon after his settlement over the church in 1723. After his death his widow and son, Dr. Leonard Williams, occupied it. The latter died in 1799, and Mr. Lyman purchased the estate. The frame of the old house afterwards was used in the "Maxwell House" in Main Street, already mentioned.

Rev. Dr. Cushing's parsonage was also on Pleasant Street, and still remains. The house is probably 120 years old. It was sold by the daughter of Dr. Cushing to Henry Timmins, who improved it, and it afterwards came into the possession of Mr. James Ellison. It was modelled after the house of Mr. Samuel Harrington, on South Street, who made the estimate for the lumber required so closely, that Dr. Cushing used to say that, "there was not enough left to build his two bee hives."

The Poor House of 1750 was a small house owned by Samuel Garfield, located at what was called "Hell's Mouth," up among the hills between Stony Brook Mills, at the end of Weston Street, and Mr. Amasa Harrington's on South Street. It was taken down and removed to the land of Jacob Gale (now Banks's), opposite the junction of South and Weston Streets. Jacob Garfield afterwards bought it and used it as a carpenter's shop for a while, and then converted it into a residence.

Newton Street was voted March 3, 1755, upon the petition of Steven White and others, to run from the Main Road to the river, crossing Beaver Brook near the river by a bridge. In 1759 some

alteration was made in the road near the river, on land of Jonas Dix and Richard Cutting,[1] and in 1761 the subject of a Bridge over the river was brought up in town-meeting. The "new way to the new bridge" is first placed on the list of town ways in 1762, and probably a bridge had then been completed, built by subscription. In 1773 a vote of the town shows that the mouth of Beaver Brook had been changed, so that it should flow through Jonas Dix's land more to the eastward, to avoid having a bridge over it on Newton Street.

"Pond End" was the name applied to the neighborhood on the Lincoln road near the "Great Pond." Allen Flagg and his brothers John and Michael settled here about 1684, on Chester Brook, and the Sandersons about 1689. Joshua Bigelow had settled on or near Chester Brook in 1676. Several of the deacons in Mr. Angier's church lived in this section. Jonathan Sanderson[2] was chosen deacon January 7, 1702–3, and his son and grandson of the same name held the same office. Thomas Livermore was appointed deacon October 3, 1718; his homestead afterwards passed into the hands of Jonas Clarke, Sen. So many of the leading men in the church resided here, near to each other, that the name "Piety Corner" was given to the locality around the junction of Bacon and Beaver Streets. Captain John Clarke[3] lived here, the eldest brother of Jonas just named. The Clarkes had a grist-mill on the site of the present machine-shop of George F. Shedd on Chester Brook which, perhaps, had previously belonged to Deacon Thomas Livermore.

1. His grandson, Uriah Cutting, Jr., was a noted man in Boston, extensively engaged in real estate transactions, and distinguished for projecting and carrying out very important public improvements. He was the chief mover in opening Broad, Cornhill, Brattle, and other Streets in Boston; also in building Central and India Wharves. He projected the Mill-Dam, but did not live to see it completed. 2. His grandson, Abner Sanderson, was Assessor 25 years, 1766–1805; Selectman 21 years, 1778–1806; Representative 23 years, 1778–1808; also a Justice of the Peace and principal surveyor of the town. He accompanied Mr. Ripley in 1814 in his search for *Mt. Feake*, *Masters's Brook*, and *Adam's Chair*. Since page 28 was put in type it has been ascertained that the Fitchburg Railroad passes over the site of *Adam's Chair*, every trace of which has been obliterated. 3. Captain John Clarke was the son of Deacon John Clarke, whose sister Hannah was maternal grandmother of Hon. Hannibal Hamlin of Maine. She married Deacon Elijah Livermore, father of the town of Livermore, Maine, and her daughter Anna, born in Waltham, was the mother of the distinguished Senator and Vice-President, who thus had Deacon Samuel Livermore as his maternal great-grandfather, the mother of whose children was a sister of Deacon William Brown, of Waltham.

Deacon John Sanderson, son of Deacon Jonathan "ye third," made an addition to his house a few years before his death on the east end, and upon a panel over the mantel in this east parlor J. W. Edes, supposed to be the same artist who drew the picture of "Eden Vale," painted in 1789 a barnyard scene which still remains. This dwelling was recently remodeled by the late Rev. Thomas Worcester, and stands near his residence. A gable and window of the original Old Sanderson house are still retained in the modernized building, and the east parlor is also preserved as originally finished with wooden cornice, deep windows, and inside shutters.

The list of tax payers, or, Invoice as it was termed, completed October 6, 1738, gives the tax £3,521 11*s.* 0*d.*, and 144 polls at 3*s.* 3*d.*, £16 18*s.* 0*d.* new tenor. Thomas Hammond and John Cutting were each taxed for a slave. On the Province Rates of the same year there are 151 names, 119 residents and 32 non-residents; 87 residents being taxed on real estate. On the back of this list it mentions: — "Trapilow pays £60 0*s.* 6*d.*; out of £323 9*s.* 1*d.*" Samuel Parkhurst paid the highest tax, next David Mead, Lieutenant Thomas Biglow, David Benjamin, and Deacon Thomas Livermore.

March 6, 1734, the second article in the warrant for the precinct meeting was "considering the Difficultys of the Reverand Mr. Williams for want of a Servant, to know their minds whether they will Grant him a sum of money *to Purchus him a Negro Boy*," but it was not passed, from motives of economy probably. In 1742, "the Selectmen agreed to have a pair of Curtains at 2 of the Meeting-house windows to prevent the sun shining in Mr. Williams's Eye and hurting his sight."

There is an account on file for 1742 of sums, amounting to more than half the minister's salary, paid for killing 2,374 squirrels (622 of them by Jonas Smith), 618 blackbirds, and 3 water rats. The amount paid in 1743 for the same was £113 9*s.* 10*d.*, exceeding the salary of the minister. The valuation of the same year was £3,815 6*s.* 0*d.* — 144 polls, horses 105, oxen 103, cows 438, swine

178, negroes 1. Valuation in 1747, £4,223 6*s.* 0*d.*; polls 144, horses 111, oxen 121, cows 435, swine 174, sheep 281; no slaves mentioned, but 3 were returned in 1752; in 1756, 1 to Thomas Wellington, 1 to Samuel Livermore, 2 to Captain John Cutting. In 1764 there were 13 slaves. In 1753 the number of polls was 147. "Quick-stock," viz.: 3 slaves, 299 sheep, 188 swine, 111 horses, 455 cows, 118 oxen, 9 chairs, and 1 chaise. The chair being "a sort of open chaise."

February 1, 1730 Rev. Warham Williams baptized Peter, an infant negro belonging to Joseph and Margaret Priest. In 1790, there were 10 colored persons in the town; 6 in 1800, 5 in 1810.

In 1753 one Prince Jonah, a slave of Abraham Bigelow of Weston, found a leather pocket case with tickets of land lying in Gardner, Canada, east of Northfield, belonging to Joe Williams, also one dollar, one pistareen, and two coppers, and an empty money bag. This was so extraordinary an occurrence that it was entered upon the town records, and there stands a witness to the sterling honesty and integrity of the fathers.

February 3, 1752, before the settlement of Mr. Cushing, the church and town invited Mr. Eli Forbush to become pastor. March 16th he declined the call, but asked further time to consider it. March 27th he wrote stating that he had once decided to accept, but learning of opposition to his settlement on the part of some, he had finally concluded not to accept their call.

Captain Jonathan Brown, of Watertown, commanded a company of troops in what is called "The Old French War," on the Canadian frontier. A writer who carefully examined some of the "Brown Papers," dated at Lake George in 1758, gives a list of 51 names of soldiers who served in his command, and judges from the names that a majority of them were from "Watertown, Waltham, and contiguous towns."

Probably all of these, with the exception of one named Cuffe Peacock, who signed his name by a mark, and was doubtless a negro, were "Native Americans, and all live Yankees."

In 1759 a body of English troops under Lord Amherst arrived

COMMON, FROM ELM STREET.

COMMON.

to take part in this war; previous to their departure for Lake George, they were encamped in Watertown, at "Dirty Green," below the Ætna Mills, on the Charles River, near Pleasant Street.

An Act passed May 28, 1760, by the General Court, for assessing the sum of £97,345 13*s.* 0*d.*, levied upon Waltham £339 16*s.* 3*d.*, Weston £302 4*s.* 0*d.*, Watertown £374 14*s.* 4*d.*, Lincoln £261 19*s.* 1*d.*, Lexington £447 12*s.* 8*d.*, Newtown £638 6*s.* 8*d.*, which shows the relative valuation of these several towns at that date.

January 25, 1773, a letter was read in town meeting, received by the Selectmen from the town of Boston, complaining of the grievances the colonists labor under, and Jonas Dix, Esq., Captain Abijah Brown, Leonard Williams, Esq., and Deacon Isaac Stearns were appointed a committee to draw up a vote in answer and report.

September 30, 1774, Captain Abijah Brown, Leonard Williams, Esq., and Captain Jonathan Brewer were appointed a committee to draft instructions to their Representative respecting the several towns forming themselves into a Provincial Congress, and October 3d following Joshua Bigelow was chosen delegate to the Congress at Concord.

January 9, 1775, "The question was then put to know the minds of the town, whether they will all be prepared and stand ready equipt as minute men? And the town answered in the affirmative."

How quickly the minute-men of the towns of Massachusetts responded to the call of their Committee of Safety, issued the day after the battle of Lexington, is too well known to be repeated here. Companies and "individual volunteers rushed from every quarter to the seat of hostilities." Stiles, in his MSS. Diary, writes that on Friday, April 21st, an American army of 20,000 men was assembled. On the 22d "many of the regiments were at Waltham and Watertown; but on the 26th they were ordered to march forward to Cambridge."[1]

1. Frothingham's Seige of Boston, p. 92.

May 13, 1775, in accordance with the recommendation of the Provincial Congress, the Selectmen furnished each of the following named persons, who had "enlisted in the service of Massachusetts for the defence of the liberties of America," with a good blanket: —

Eliphalet Hastings,	Jonas Lawrence,	Elijah Cutting,
Elisha Cox,	Josiah Convers,	Cutting Clark,
Abraham Parkhurst,	Matthew Pierce,	Josiah Bemis, Jr.,
Daniel Warren,	Elijah Mead,	Asa Gould,
Bezaleel Wright,	Samuel Mullikin,	Amos Fiske,
Zechariah Weston,	Job Priest,	David Smith,
Benjamin Gallop,	Amos Harrington,	George Wellington,
Micah Bunepo,	Jonas Smith, Jr.,	John Viles,
Josiah Lovett,	Elisha Harrington,	Habakkuk Stearns,
Jesse Goodell.	Nathan Wright,	Abijah Fiske,
Rufus Stacey,	Isaac Bemis,	Elisha Stearns,
Reuben Bemis,	Timothy Flagg,	Eliphalet Warren,
Moses Warren,	William Sprague,	Thaddeus Child,
Andrew Benjamin,	John Symms,	Edmund Lock,

who probably formed the company which went to Bunker Hill a month later.

They likewise delivered to Eliphalet Hastings, Abraham Parkhurst, and Daniel Warren the guns of Jonas Dix, Esq., William Wellington, and Josiah Brown respectively, the owners being willing to lend the same. Two weeks later, May 27th, a vote was passed advising their Representative "that if the Honorable Congress should, for the safety of the United Colonies, declare them independent of the Kingdom of Great Britain, they, the said inhabitants, will solemnly engage with their lives and fortunes to support them in the measure."

June 11, 1776, the Selectmen ordered the Treasurer to pay Josiah Wyer for a bayonet lost by Eliphalet Hastings at the Battle of Bunker Hill.

June 25th, the town voted the sum of £6 6*s.* 8*d.*, as a bounty to each non-commissioned officer and soldier that shall engage in the expedition to Canada, and appointed Matthew Collins and Isaac Gleason a committee to raise the money to pay the same. The

certificate of the committee states that they raised £152 for twenty-four men "that engaged for Waltham in the Continental Army in the year 1776, which was called the Canada expedition." Among the number was a negro belonging to Isaiah Edes.

The Declaration of Independence was placed upon the town records.

The following is the return of William Brown to a warrant from Colonel Thatcher: —

"State of the Massachusetts Bay, County of Middlesex.

WALTHAM, September 20, 1776.

"Pursuant to a warrant from Col. Thatcher, agreeable to a resolve passed by the General Court of this State on the 17th inst. The first Company of Militia in this town were mustered for the purpose of drafting every fifth man from said Co. to joyn the army of the United States, at which time the following persons voluntarily offered to do a turn, or procure a man for that purpose:

"Viz. —	John Sanderson	Procured	Josiah Lovett,
	Reuben Pierce	do.	Isaac Bemis
	Phinehas Lawrence		
	Nathan Viles	do.	Elisha Stearns
	Zechariah Smith	do.	Joseph Brown
	Capt. Isaac Gleason	do.	Edward Bird

"The above Company were mustered

pr WILLIAM BROWN.

"A List of the first Company of Militia in Waltham, including all from sixteen years old and upwards. [56 names follow].

"Those who are now in and have done a turn in the service. [42 names not included in above list].

WALTHAM, November 29th, 1776.

"A List of those persons in the first Company of Militia in Waltham, from sixteen years old and upwards, who are able bodied, effective men, and not in the service of the United States of America." [28 names].

May 19, 1777, the town voted to instruct Jonas Dix, Esq., then chosen Representative, "to join (if he think proper) with the Representatives and Council in one body, to form such a Constitution of government as he shall judge best calculated to promote the happiness of the State."

On the 9th of February 1778, "the Articles of Confederation and perpetual Union between the United States of America were read to the town, and maturely considered by them; the town unanimously agreed that the said plan of Confederacy is well adapted for the securing the Freedom, Sovereignty, and Independence of the United States of America, and instructed their Representative to give his vote in favor of authorizing the Delegates from this State to ratify the same in ye Congress of the United States, that the same may become conclusive."

September 28, 1778, Abner Sanderson, Elisha Cutler, Peter Warren, John Bright, and Jonas Child were chosen by the town a Committee "to estimate the services of persons in the war either by bearing arms, or paying money to encourage others, and to apportion to the same by a tax upon the polls and estates of the town, and also to determine how men shall be raised for the war hereafter."

October 19th following they reported that thirty men, then inhabitants of Waltham, with Colonel Jonathan Brewer[1] at their head, were in the eight months campaign, and were entitled to £3 12*s.* each. Nine "two months" men were sent to the Cambridge lines, and received 18*s.* each. Seven went to Canada, and in consideration of their travel and hardships, and the extravagant prices they had to pay to the French for supplies, they were allowed £15 each. Colonel Jonathan Brewer, Captain Abraham Child, William Lock, and Jonas Lock were in the Continental service in the Jerseys in 1776, and lost their baggage, so they were allowed £6 each.

Sixteen persons who chose to hire substitutes rather than go on

1. He made a proposition to the Provincial Congress at Watertown to raise five hundred men for an expedition to Quebec.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL, SOUTH SIDE.

the expedition to Canada, had to pay an additional sum of £6 each. Eight men who went with the State and Town bounty were allowed £6 each additional.

Deacon Elijah Livermore, Amos Brown, and Jonathan Fiske paid £6 each, and eleven other leading men in the town paid £10 each, to procure men to go to the lines at Boston. £170 was raised from twenty-nine persons, in sums of from £3 to £5 each, to hire soldiers for the town quota of a reinforcement for the Continental army, and to secure the passes of the North River.

Warham Cushing, James Priest, and Benjamin Hagar, each procured a man to serve in the army three years or during the war, and were allowed £30 each. Fifteen men did service at the Boston lines and at Dorchester Heights in the winter of 1776, and three went to Rhode Island. The latter received £6 each. Five, who were drafted to go to Bennington, went in person or procured substitutes. Eight went in November, 1777, to guard the troops of the Convention at Watertown, and remained until the following April. Twenty others went in January, and six for 15 days in July.

The Committee also give a long list of persons who gave from £2 to £30 each to procure men for the Continental Army.

Fourteen men went to the Boston and Roxbury lines in the spring of 1778, and fourteen others advanced money to procure men to go to Rhode Island in the summer following. Five went to escort prisoners to Rutland. Fifteen, who went to the lines in August of the same year, were allowed £2 each.

The total sum of the allowances reported by the Committee was £3,308 6*s.* 4*d.* The report was accepted by the town and the money granted. At the same meeting Captain Abraham Peirce and John Bright were appointed a Committee to procure men for the war whenever there should be a call for more troops.

Nathan Lock, the last survivor of these patriots of a century ago, who pledged their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor in defence of the liberties of their country, died nearly 30 years ago; but the spirit of the fathers descended to the children's children, and the record of Waltham in the Rebellion is as much to her honor and credit as in the Revolution.

May 24, 1779, Abner Sanderson[1] was chosen Representative, and was empowered to vote for the calling of a State Convention to form a new Constitution, on the condition that the several towns and districts in the State have a voice in choosing Delegates to the Convention, and that the Constitution be submitted to the people for their approval. August 18th following Jonas Dix, Esq. and Captain John Clark were chosen Delegates to the Constitutional Convention to meet at Cambridge, September 1st; and the first named was also chosen a Delegate to the Convention to meet at Concord, in October.

From October 14, 1779 to March 5, 1781 the town appropriated £108,780 18*s.* 6*d.* for the hiring of soldiers, and the purchase of clothing and provisions for the army. Among the items are £2,900 to pay for three horses, £1,200 to purchase 7,200 lbs. of beef, and £50,400 to hire twelve soldiers. These grants were made in the depreciated Continental bills. In December, 1781, the constables were instructed to collect the taxes remaining due on their lists in silver money, at the rate of one silver dollar for seventy-five on their list of rates, the taxes being levied in paper money of the old issue.

September 4, 1780, "a meeting of the inhabitants, 21 years of age, who have a freehold estate of the income of three pounds, or any estate of the value of £60, was held, and the vote for Governor" stood:— For John Hancock 54, for James Bowdoin 3. April 2, 1781, John Hancock had 41 votes for Governor; and the next year John Hancock received 31 votes, and James Bowdoin and Colonel Jonathan Brewer 1 each, for the same office.

September 10, 1781, the town refused to take any steps to defend Lieutenant Eliphalet Hastings and others against an indictment found against them for a riot, in their endeavors to arrest Felix Cuff, a negro slave who was enlisted by the committee in 1780. Felix Cuff[2] and other negro slaves concealed themselves in the summer of 1780 in a cave on Stony Brook, called the "Devil's Den."

1. See note 2, p. 97. 2. This same Felix Cuff received for his services in the war £1,500, and 60 bushels of corn.

Opposite the Stony Brook depot is a hill, called Snake Rock, from the rattlesnakes which used to abound at the foot of its precipitous western side. In the face of this high rock is this cave, some twenty feet in depth. Lieutenant Hastings, having discovered the whereabouts of the fugitives, went up with a party of young men to capture them; but they met with a warm reception and came back empty handed. The negroes afterwards prosecuted Hastings for riot; hence the indictment referred to.[1]

The following documents, though belonging more especially to the parent town, will not be without interest here. It is believed that they have not before been published.

The Colony of Maſſachuſits Bay

D^t to Samuel Bowers for going from Watertown to Concord with a priſioner myself and horſe and expenſes one Day	£0 : 9 : 0
overchag	3
Watertown, July 13th, 1775.	6

In the Houſe of Representatives — Octr. 1775.

Resolved that Samuel Bowers be paid out of the publick Treaſury six ſhilling in full of the above account.

1776, Feby. 26. Exam^d and allow^d. £0 : 6 : 0

Not Recorded.

ABRA^M WATSON
THO^S PLYMPTON
AARON WOOD
JOSEPH LOCKE.

[Endorsed]. This may Certifye that the within named Saml Bowers Did the ſervice within mentioned.

JAMES BARRETT.

June 22^d, 1775. To the Commety of Suplys at Watertown.

Honorable Gentlemen I ſend you five fire Locks which I Purchaſed in Deerfield for the uſe of the Colony of the Maſſachuttes bay

BENJ^A ELY.

1. Colby's *Mss Notes.*

1776. Colony of the Maſſachusetts Bay to Elkanah Wales Dr

March 25. To the uſe of a Room, occupied as an Office by the Honble Committee on Acc^ts from Dece^r 15th, 1775, to this Day, = is 3¼ months @ 13*s.* 4*d.* p. month £2 : 3 : 4

Deduct overcharged 10 : 10

Errors Excepted. £1 : 12 : 6

P^D. ELKANAH WALES.

[Endorsed]. April 29, Exam^d and allowed £1 : 12 : 6

ABRA^M WATSON
NATH^L MICHELL
THO^S PLYMPTON
AARON WOOD.

Elkanah Wales married Susanna Coolidge, a daughter of Nathaniel Coolidge, who kept a tavern from 1764 to 1770, the first house on the south side of the river at Watertown Bridge. This house is still standing in excellent preservation, but the barn and sheds attached show the ravages of time. This was probably the tavern referred to by General Washington, who wrote in his diary Thursday, November 5, 1789, "We lodged in this place [Watertown] at the house of Widow Coolidge, near the Bridge, and a very indifferent one it is." He had come from Lexington that day, and says, "Instead of going to Watertown from Lexington if we had proceeded to Waltham we should in 13 miles have saved at least 6."

In 1786 there occurred in Massachusetts an insurrection against the government known as "Shays's Rebellion;" it caused some anxiety at first, but was speedily suppressed by State troops under Generals Lincoln and Shephard. The leader, Daniel Shays, was not unknown in Waltham, as appears from the following document in the possession of an old citizen: —

"WALTHAM, Febry 23, 1786.

"Received of John Bright two pair Mens Shoes for which I promiſe to Deliver him Fourteen lb. good Flax on demand.

DANIEL SHAYS."

SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.

HIGH SCHOOL.

In the Constitutional Convention of 1788 the votes of a majority of the Delegates from Middlesex County were given against the adoption of the Federal Constitution; seventeen Delegates voting in favor of the adoption and twenty-five against. The Delegates from Waltham and Weston voted in the affirmative; those from Watertown in the negative.

April 13, 1789, John Adams, Vice-President elect of the United States, set out on his journey to New York from Braintree, via Dorchester, Charlestown, and Cambridge. At Watertown Major Kent's Artillery saluted his Excellency, who passed on through Waltham, and arrived in New York at noon on the 20th.

In October of the same year Washington visited the Eastern States, leaving New York on Thursday the 15th. He lodged and breakfasted at Captain Flagg's in Weston. Captain Fuller's company of Horse met him and escorted him through Waltham and Watertown to Cambridge. He, too, was saluted by the Watertown Artillery as he passed through the town on Saturday, the 24th of October. Twelve days later he lodged at Widow Coolidge's Tavern, as stated on the preceding page.

The following is the "Bill of Mortality for the Town of Waltham from Jan. 1ſt, 1767 to Jan. 1ſt, 1789. Deaths, under 2 years of age 62; between 2 and 5 years 20: 5 and 10 years 13; 10 and 20 years 19; 20 and 30 years 18; 30 and 40 years 18; 40 and 50 years 17; 50 and 60 years 13; 60 and 70 years 13; 70 and 80 years 25; 80 and 90 years 22; 90 and 100 years 4; Total 244. By which it appears that 51 lived to 70 years and upwards."[1]

In 1857 there were living in this State eleven brothers and sisters of the Wellington family, all born in Waltham, whose united ages amounted to 825 years. One other had died at the age of 75, and a thirteenth was drowned at 18.

In 1865 the deaths between 30 and 40 years of age numbered 6; 40 and 50 years 9; 50 and 60 years 2; 60 and 70 years 8; 70 and 80 years 16; 80 and 90 years 3; over 100 years 1; giving a total

1 *Mass. Mag.* V. 1. (1789) p. 63.

of 20 over 70 years of age. In the 150 deaths for the year the average age of persons native born was about 11 years longer than that of those of foreign birth. In 1870 there were 24 deaths over 70 years of age including 1 over 100.

In 1878 there were 15 deaths between 70 and 80; 13 between 80 and 90; and 4 over 90, including 1 at 99 years age. Allowing for a possible error in the ages recorded for five of those of foreign birth the total number for the year over 70 is 27.

These statistics would seem to show that residence in Waltham is conducive to longevity, while to be born there, especially of one of the original families, is to secure a better than an average chance for a long life.

In the war of 1812 Waltham was equally as ready as in the Revolution, and as prompt to meet every requisition for men and money for the national defence, and, "in addition to the compensation paid by the government, the town generously rewarded its own soldiers."[1]

So loyal were the people to the government that fifty-five[2] members of Mr. Ripley's church (The Frst Church) seceded and organized themselves into the "Second Religious Society" in Waltham, in consequence of an anti-war sermon preached by the pastor on a Fast day appointed by President Madison. He belonged to the Federal school and did not hesitate to freely express his sentiments, not perceiving that hostility to the government was encouragement to the enemy. Among the loyal men to whom his discourse was offensive were many of his best and firmest friends. Two[3] of them left the church before the sermon was finished, and this gave rise to the story that the minister in Waltham had performed a miracle — casting out two devils. The seceders engaged Rev. Elisha Williams to preach for them, first in the district schoolhouse below the old grave-yard, and afterwards in the hall of the

1. *Historical Address*, July 4, 1876, by Josiah Rutter. 2. As appears from two certificates among the town records, one bearing date October 12, 1813, containing 49 names, and another dated two days later containing 6 names, both signed by John Bright, Uriah Hagar, and Thomas Miller, committee, and addressed to the town clerk as the law required. 3. Deacon Isaac Peirce and Mr. John Bright.

Kimball Tavern. They were arranging to build a church, when, in the following year through the efforts of some members of both churches, with the assistance of the Rev. Ezra Ripley, father of the pastor, a meeting of all parties was brought about, suitable apologies or explanations were made, the differences were healed, and the seceders returned to the First Church.

During the Rebellion between six and seven hundred of the young men of the town "enrolled themselves for service in the army or navy of the Republic." The town was represented in fourteen regiments of infantry, in the 1st and 2d cavalry, and in the 3d and 4th batteries; but the greater portion of those who early entered the service belonged to Company H of the 16th Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers, organized April 30, 1861, and cordially welcomed home on their return, July 22, 1864. The names of twenty-nine battlefields are inscribed upon their banners, in evidence of the conflicts in which they were engaged.

Fifty-four "returned no more, or returned scarred with wounds or exhausted in strength, to die with kindred and friends."[1] To perpetuate the memory of these heroes the town erected upon its Common the Soldiers' Monument, dedicated May 30, 1868, with appropriate services. Upon four tablets of "enduring marble" are chiselled the names of those whom the memorial was erected to honor. It was designed by George F. Meacham, of Boston, and executed at Kilburn's establishment in the same city by George E. Johnson, of Waltham. Its cost was about $9,000.

"To the town of Waltham belongs the credit of being one of the first in Massachusetts to establish a Union League," which should embrace not only legal voters, but all of an age liable to military service, and by joining which they might record their unconditional loyalty to their country, its Constitution and Government. The Report of the Committee, published in 1863, is one of the most patriotic and loyal documents called forth by the War of the Rebellion.

1. *Address of* Hon. Nathaniel P. Banks, at the dedication of the Soldiers' Monument.

Nor were the women of Waltham less loyal than the men, as the Reports of the Soldiers' Aid Society abundantly show. A reviewer of the First Annual Report says: — "The women of Waltham make little parade of their devotion to the cause: but, nevertheless, they are steady and persevering in their efforts, working day and night, encroaching on hours usually occupied in home duties, study or pleasure, and even rest, that they may do what they can for the comfort of the soldier, whether fighting in the trenches, or lying sick and wounded in the hospital. . . . Even the school-girls, stimulated by the example set them, raised $200, the fruits of their busy fingers. . . . Another society of ladies in our town, which meets weekly, is energetically at work in behalf of the contrabands. As no report of their doings has been published, it is less known, but it is equally active and industrious."[1]

February 22, 1864, the ladies held a Sanitary Fair for the Waltham Soldiers' Aid Society, the net proceeds of which exceeded $2,000.

At a town-meeting held August 24, 1809, Rev. Samuel Ripley, a Unitarian clergyman, was chosen to succeed the Rev. Dr. Cushing[2] as "their gospel minister," receiving all the votes cast (fifty-nine in number), and he was ordained[3] November 22d follow-

1. From the first number of the *Waltham Free Press*, November 25, 1863. 2. After the death of Dr. Cushing all of his papers, many of which must have contained valuable information concerning the history of the town, were sold to the late Peter Force, of Washington, D. C.

2. The following bill of fare at his ordination shows what was considered in those days suitable entertainment for guests at public gatherings: —

"BILL OF FARE FOR ORDINATION.

For Breakfast. — Tea, Coffee, and all other articles suitable for gentlemen.

Luncheon. — Boil'd legs of Pork and Bacon, Neats Tongue, Bread, Cake, Cheese, etc., together with all kinds of spirits, mix'd or unmix'd as shall be call'd for.

Dinner. — Roast Beef, Pork, Turkeys and Fowles, Baked Plum Pudding, Boiled Pork and Fowles, Alamode Beef, legs of Bacon, or corn'd legs of Pork and Neats Tongues, with vegetables of every description. Pies of three kinds, Wine, Punch, Cyder, and any liquors that may be call'd for. Pipes, Tobacco, and Cigars, in fine every necessary article for a handsome Entertainment.

Lodging and horsekeeping for those who may come the night previous or tarry the night following ordination.

N. B. — The Wine to be Sherry or Lisbon of the best quality, and all other articles above enumerated to be of a quality that will do honor to the person or persons who provide the entertainment and to the town."

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

ing, that day being the fifty-seventh anniversary of the ordination of his predecessor. During the first five years of his ministry forty-five persons were received to communion, and one hundred and fifty-nine were baptized. January 1, 1815, he reported the number of members about 160. His salary was $700 per year. In 1810 the town voted to give the pew occupied by the family of Dr. Cushing to his successor, for his use during his continuance in the town as minister, reserving to Mrs. Cushing her seat in it during her life, and to her daughter Bridget a seat also, "so long as she remains single."

It was six years after the settlement of Mr. Ripley before the sound of the church bell[1] echoed among the hills and valleys, and it was not until about 1822 that the church was warmed in cold weather. "Every proposition to buy a stove met with decided opposition from Mr. Cushing and the fathers of the church. These tough old saints (we sometimes thought them sinners) were a hardy race, and did not realize the sufferings from cold of the women and children, or else they were actuated by the spirit of the old English Puritans who objected to bear baiting, 'not because it gave pain to the animals, but because it afforded pleasure to the people,' and we felt at times that the objection to warming the church was not the expense to the town but the comfort to the congregation."[2]

The present Trinitarian Congregational Church was organized September 28, 1820, with eighteen members, as the church of the Second Religious Society of Waltham, under which name Paul Moody and forty-eight others were incorporated June 17, 1820. An ecclesiastical council was convened October 29, 1820, at the house of Jonathan C. Merrill. They voted to repair to the Factory school-house, on Elm Street and organize the church, and the communion was administered by Rev. Jonathan Homer of the First Church, Newton.

It "had its rise in a difference in doctrinal views from those

1. There seems to be good authority for this statement, but if it be true the query arises what bell was rung at the funeral in 1749. See p. 73. 2. OLD SCHOOL in the *Waltham Sentinel.*

advanced in the First Church [Mr. Ripley's], as well as in a need which had begun to be felt of additional accommodation for public worship, resulting from the growth of the town, especially of the Factory population." The Manufacturing Company and some of their employés, with other of the townspeople, having decided to build another church, a paper was circulated for the signatures of those favoring the project, the agreement being to settle a minister according to the wishes of the majority of the signers.

The Congregationalists prevailed, and Rev. Sewall Harding, from Medway, who had been preaching to them in the school-house on Elm Street, was ordained January 17, 1821, the same day the new house of worship was dedicated on Church Street, on the spot now occupied by the Catholic burial ground.

The views of Rev. Mr. Harding not according with those of a majority of the parish, he was dismissed by a vote of the society, April 4, 1825 — 62 affirmative, 15 negative. The church-members, with the exception of one or two only, adhered to their pastor and left in a body, worshipping at Deacon Pearson's house on Main Street until they procured a hall on the corner of Main and Newton Streets, where they remained till their first house of worship, erected on the corner of Main and Heard Streets, was dedicated, October 11, 1826. "The church, in withdrawing with Mr. Harding, were desirous of retaining the original name ; but as this was deemed to be inadmissible the present name was taken" July 5, 1826.

The building was originally small, with but 60 pews. It was twice enlarged, first by taking the original porch into the body of the house, which added some twenty more; and at the same time a basement vestry was constructed. In 1859 the interior was renovated, and an organ introduced.

July 19, 1870, the corner stone of the present fine church edifice on Main Street was laid, and it was dedicated March 2, 1871. The farewell sermon in the old church was preached August 14, 1870, by the Rev. Sewall Harding, who had preached the first sermon within its walls forty-four years previous. For about six months

preceding the dedication of the new church the society worshipped in the new chapel. The pastors of this church have been: —

Rev. Sewall Harding, January 17, 1821 to September 4, 1837.

Rev. John Whitney, November 8, 1837 to April 12, 1858.

Previous to the withdrawal of Rev. John Whitney a part of the church seceded and organized a Second Orthodox Church, but reunited with the old church after he left.

Rev. Richard B. Thurston, January 13, 1859 to October 1, 1864.

Rev. Elnathan E. Strong, December 21, 1865 to November 3, 1878.

After the dismission of Rev. Sewall Harding (Congregationalist) by the majority of the parish of the Second Religious Society, and the withdrawal with him of his church, a new church was formed under Rev. Bernard Whitman (Unitarian), as appears from the following from a book of records of the society. "The second church was gathered on the 8th day of January, 1826, in presence of the Rev. Dr. Lowell of the West Church, Boston." A covenant was read and signed by "Bernard Whitman from the Church of Christ in Billerica, Ebenezer Hobbs and Mary Hobbs from the First Church in Waltham, Jonathan Weeks and Sarah Weeks from First Church in Marlboro', Henry Moore and Mary Moore from First Church of Christ in Bolton, and Cyrus Jones from First Church in Weston. Dr. Lowell then pronounced these persons members of the Second Congregational Church in Waltham, gathered according to gospel order. Recorded by me, Bernard Whitman, pastor elect of the Second Religious Society in Waltham, Jan. 9, 1826." Then follows a list of thirty-three persons who afterwards joined the church, all but the first, Isaac Bemis, copied by Warren Burton from another book apparently signed, he says, by the persons themselves. March 5, 1826, Bernard Whitman records "Service of Plate presented by the Boston Manufacturing Company." Warren Burton writes, "After the usual transactions, with the exception of Installation, which was omitted by a vote of the society, I entered on my duties as pastor of the Second Religious Society in Waltham, November 1, 1835."

Rev. Bernard Whitman preached in the meeting-house on Church

Street until it was struck by lightning and burned, July 30, 1829. The society then worshipped in Rumford Hall until the completion and dedication of their new church on the Common, January 1, 1830. Rev. B. Whitman continued to be their pastor until his death, November 5, 1834, at the age of 38 years. Rev. Warren Burton was his successor, residing for a time with the widow of Mr. Whitman, and remained until he was released from his engagement in April, 1837. The house was then sold to the Methodists and was occupied by them in May following. "After the sale, the Society worshipped in Rumford Hall, having no settled minister, but employing Mr. Burton, Mr. William Ware, and others." "This house was sold to the Methodists not on account of the feebleness of the Society, but the element of Universalism had become so prominent in it, that it was probable they (the Universalists), would soon control the pulpit."

The Second Religious Society does not appear to have been in existence after the organization of the Independent Congregational Society, which many of its members joined at its formation, nor does any record appear of its dissolution.

Mr. Ripley remained with the First Society until February 1, 1839, when he resigned. The society, however, continued as a live organization, and held its annual parish meeting April 13, 1840; May 11th chose a committee to quit-claim all their property to the pew-holders if they would pay the debts, and here their record ends abruptly, and the First Church of Waltham passes out of existence.

The church edifice was disposed of in lots, and scattered over the town. The old rooster which served as a weather-vane on its high steeple was in the possession of a resident ten years ago. The bell, said to have been a very fine toned one, was bought for the Trinitarian Congregational Society of Winchester.

A meeting of the First Parish, March 12, 1821, chose officers and accepted Mr. Ripley's offer to "relinquish so much of his salary as was carried away by the other society," the Second Religious Society, organized in 1820, of which Rev. Sewall Harding was pastor.

September 23, 1829, the first move appears on the record towards

UNITARIAN CHURCH.

METHODIST CHURCH.

a union with the Second Religious Society, of which Rev. Bernard Whitman was pastor. Propositions were made by both societies, but they came to naught. Again in November, 1834 an unsuccessful attempt at a union was made.

From the records of the Independent Congregational Society it appears that June 25, 1838, a business meeting "of the subscribers of pews[1] in the contemplated meeting-house" was held, nearly all the active members of both the First and Second Societies being present. A resolve was passed to build a new house, and a building committee was appointed. They afterwards organized, as recommended by a committee which reported December 26, 1838, under the name of the Independent Congregational Society, and were incorporated January 31, 1839. The new meeting-house was dedicated February 6, 1839, and the Act of Incorporation was accepted February 22d. "By-Laws were adopted and thus, it seems, a new and distinct church was established in Waltham."

Rev. Mr. Ripley was invited to be associated with a pastor to be selected, which call he accepted. In his letter of resignation to his old society, he mentions that a new meeting-house had been built in the town, and says, "It was my hope and desire that all our society would unite in building the new church and as a society go there, . . . but as this object is not yet attained, and as a large majority of this [First] society will leave their present place of worship and hereafter assemble at the new meeting-house," he accepts the call of its proprietors, and resigns his office in the First Society.

Mr. Ripley and different clergymen preached to the Independent Congregational Society from April 1839 till the installation of Rev. George Simmons, October 27, 1841. Mr. Ripley was "invited to become associate pastor, free of all responsibility, and also, according to his request, not receiving any salary." He occupied this position till April 6, 1846.

Mr. Simmons resigned on account of ill-health in April, 1843, and was succeeded by Rev. Thomas Hill, who was ordained

1. In all 80 persons agreeing to take 87 pews.

December 24, 1845. Mr. Hill resigned in January, 1860. The Rev. James C. Parsons followed, being ordained June 6, 1860. He also resigned in May, 1864, and was succeeded May 18, 1865, by the Rev. S. B. Flagg who remained till January 1, 1869. Rev. C. McCauley was the next pastor. He was installed December 29, 1869, and remained three years till December, 1872.

The present pastor, Rev. Edward C. Guild, was installed June 8, 1873. He was graduated from Harvard College in 1853, and from the Cambridge Divinity School in 1857.

An Act of the Legislature approved May 3, 1866, enacts that, "The Independent Congregational Society in Waltham shall be called and known by the name of the First Parish in Waltham." The church edifice was thoroughly repaired and remodeled in 1867.

A Committee was appointed by the Parish April 16, 1867, to "inquire into the history of the Ann Mills Fund and the Ripley Fund." From their report it appears that "Ann Mills by her Will, November 7, 1725, gave to the Church of the West part of Watertown one quarter of her estate, the interest of which was to be annually distributed to the Poor of the Parish by the Ministers and Deacons." The First Church appointed trustees of the fund, which in 1732 was £282 6*s.* 4*d.*, and in 1747 was increased to £300, and the income was regularly given to the poor of the parish, "until about 1832, when the Rev. Samuel Ripley . . . took or borrowed the Fund and gave his note for the same, as follows: —

"Waltham, Oct. 1, 1832. For value recd. I promise to pay Mess. Jonas Viles, Nathan Sanderson, junr., and Jacob Lawrence, or their successors in office, or order, the sum of Three hundred and forty dollars, being the money left to the church by the Will of Ann Mills for the use of the Poor of the church with interest on demand.

"SAMUEL RIPLEY.

"Attest, LEONARD LAWRENCE."

When the First Church dissolved in 1840, Mr. Ripley "became anxious to rid himself of the Ann Mills Fund, and, after repeated

consultations upon the subject with his friends, consulted the late Hon. Samuel Hoar, of Concord, professionally. Mr. Hoar advised him that there was no society or party to whom he could legally transfer this fund; he therefore continued scrupulously to administer it, paying the interest annually to the Poor until the year 1847, when he was about to leave town."

His connection with the society had been without pay, and at the annual meeting, April 7, 1846, the society "voted that the sum of $300 be presented to the Rev. Samuel Ripley out of any unappropriated funds of the society." This vote was amended April 6, 1847, by adding the words, "for services rendered said society," and at the same meeting a communication from Mr. Ripley, written (probably) in April, 1846, was read, in which he declined receiving the money, but asked them to "accept this sum of $300 and invest it as a Fund, the interest of which shall be given annually to the indigent members of the church belonging to the Independent Congregational Society in Waltham. . . . It is my desire that this Fund should be in the hands of the Pastors and Deacons of the church for the time being, and that they designate the recipients of it."[1]

The society accepted the trust, but did not make any use of the money till 1853, when, with the interest it amounted to $408; the treasurer was then directed to give eight dollars in cash and his note for $400 to the Minister and Deacons, and to pay the interest to them annually. The committee close their report by recommending that the fund be hereafter known as the Mills and Ripley Fund, and this report the Society adopted.

April 6, 1846, Mr. Ripley presented to the Independent Congregational Society a portrait in oil of the Rev. William Welsteed, who was invited to become Mr. Angier's successor in 1722, but declined the call. He was born in 1695, the son of William Welsteed, a merchant of Boston, who brought the news to Boston of the earthquake at Port Royal, Jamaica, on which occasion he

1. From Mr. Ripley's letter.

narrowly escaped death. He was graduated from Harvard College with the class of 1717; was Librarian from 1718 to 1720, when he was appointed a tutor, and held the position till 1728, when he was called to the pulpit of the old North Church in Boston. He and Nicholas Sever, a fellow tutor, were conspicuous for claiming seats in the board of overseers of the College, in 1721–3, and in the troubles which grew out of an attempt to change the board, and effect the removal of certain liberal members of the Corporation. He died in 1753.

The first services of the Protestant Episcopal Church, connected with the formation of the parish of Christ Church, were held in Rumford Hall, on the first Sunday in November, 1848. The parish of Christ Church was organized February 9, 1849; the land on Central Street, upon which the church was built, was given by Dwight Boyden and J. S. C. Greene. Rev. Thomas F. Fales was elected Rector and entered upon his duties November 1, 1849. The church was consecrated December 6, 1849, and Mr. Fales has remained Rector until the present time.

The first Methodist preaching in Waltham of which we find a record, was at the house[1] of Abraham Bemis, by Bishop Asbury, Saturday, July 19, 1794. In 1798 a meeting-house, simply a boarded enclosure, with a platform for the preacher and rough board seats, was put up in the north part of Weston. In 1834 they had preaching at Mr. Ropes's school-room on Church Street, and in 1836 they began to occupy the Masonic Hall on Main Street. In the spring of 1837 a site was procured and a contract made for building a church on Church Street, when the opportunity was offered to purchse the meeting-house of the Second Religious Society (Rev. Bernard Whitman's) on the Common. Dr. Theodore Kittredge and Rev. George Pickering met the Committee of the Unitarian Society at the house of Dr. Hobbs, Agent of the Boston Manufacturing Company, and completed the purchase by giving their joint note for $3,000, its original cost having been about

1. An excellent engraving of this house is given on the title-page of Stevens's *Memorials of Methodism.*

ST. MARY'S CHURCH.

CHRIST CHURCH.

$4,200. They occupied the house in May, 1837, the Rev. George Pickering preaching the first sermon.

In 1858 the town purchased the ground of the society for the Common for $6,000, and the church was removed to the site of the present one on Moody Street. The lot, including the double house on the corner of Main Street, half of which is used as a parsonage, was purchased of William Porter for $7,000.

The church was removed and refitted, but was destroyed by fire on the night of May 27, 1860. The society immediately began the erection of the present edifice, the corner stone of which was laid August 21, 1860. It was completed and dedicated March 13, 1861. The ministers stationed here have been as follows: —

Rev. George Pickering, alternating with Rev. O. R. Howard at Watertown, from 1838 to 1839.

Rev. E. A. Lyon, from 1839 to 1840.

Rev. Horace G. Barrus, from 1840 to 1842.

Rev. B. K. Pierce, from 1842 to 1844.

Rev. David Kilburn, from 1844 to 1845.

Rev. John Paulson, from 1845 to 1846.

Rev. Moses P. Webster, from 1846 to 1848.

Rev. Jacob Sanborn, from 1848 to 1850.

Rev. George W. Bates, from 1850 to 1852.

Rev. N. J. Merrill, from 1852 to 1853.

Rev. Luman Boyden, from 1853 to 1855.

Rev. Justin S. Barrows, from 1855 to 1856.

Rev. T. W. Lewis, from 1856 to 1858.

Rev. E. A. Manning, from 1858 to 1861.

Rev. Samuel Kelley, from 1861 to 1863.

Rev. D. K. Merrill, from 1863 to 1865.

Rev. Cyrus L. Eastman, from 1865 to 1868.

Rev. D. E. Chapin, from 1868 to 1870.

Rev. L. J. Hall, from 1870 to 1872.

Rev. Jesse Wagner, from 1872 to 1875.

Rev. W. A. Braman, from 1875 to 1876.

Rev. W. W. Colburn, from 1876 to the present time.

The First Baptist Church in Waltham was constituted with twenty-four members November 4, 1852, and the Sunday-school was organized November 29th. The vestry of the present house of worship was occupied for the first time January 1, 1856, and the house itself was dedicated February 14th, following.

The church has had the following pastors in the order in which they are named: — Revs. M. L. Bickford, E. B. Eddy, A. M. Bacon, W. H. Shedd, W. C. Barrows, and F. D. Bland; the last mentioned being the present pastor.

The present membership of the church numbers two hundred and thirty-three.

Rev. Father Strain was the first resident pastor of a Catholic Church in Waltham, about thirty-three years ago. He remained here two years and was followed by Rev. Patrick Flood, who held the position until his death, December 5, 1863, at the age of 55. He was at the time of his death the oldest settled clergyman in Waltham, having officiated here and in Watertown nearly 30 years. He began the erection of the present church in 1859.

Rev. Bernard Flood succeeded him for thirteen years until his death, December 20, 1876. He commenced the enlargement and remodelling of the church in 1875, and it was rededicated in April, 1877. Rev. J. J. Murphy was appointed Assistant Pastor in July, 1873. Rev. T. Brosnahan, the present resident pastor was appointed December 28, 1876. The church has seating capacity for eighteen hundred persons, and the number of communicants is about five thousand.

The Universalist Society of Waltham was gathered in the Bank Hall, and the first preaching held in the fall of 1836. The desk was supplied by the Rev. Thomas Whittemore and others till the following summer, when the society engaged the Rev. William C. Hanscom, from New Market, N. H., as their pastor, who entered upon his duties August 29, 1837. His health gave way and he preached his last sermon on the first Sabbath in January 1838. He died May 23d following, at the age of 23. Rev. Sylvanus Cobb, of Malden, succeeded him in April, 1838, and in July a

church was formed, numbering 33 members, which was publicly and duly recognized September 13th of the same year.

In 1839 about twenty families of the old First Parish residing in the northeast part of the town proposed and effected a union with the Universalist Society and assisted them in building a church on the corner of Lyman and Summer Streets, near the site of the old church, upon land given by Hon. Theodore Lyman, who also took ten pews in the house. Several years afterwards the building was removed to a site on Main Street, near the Central House, where the society worshiped till 1859, when they dissolved and the building was disposed of and converted to secular uses. It is now known as "Exchange Hall," and is occupied as a Furniture store.

Revs. Edwin A. Eaton, T. G. Farnsworth, A. P. Cleverley, Alexander Hichborn, Massena Goodrich, and Henry A. Eaton were successive pastors of the old church.

After the society dissolved no regular meetings were held till 1865, when a new organization was effected and Rev. Benton Smith began preaching in Rumford Hall.

March 28, 1869, Mrs. Phœbe A. Hanaford was settled over the Society and remained with them about a year. The Rev. Dr. Thayer and others then preached to the Society until the settlement of the present pastor, Rev. M. R. Leonard, September 1, 1871. Their services are still held in Rumford Hall.

Three quarters of a mile from the village of Waltham, on the road to Lexington, and within a stone's throw of the site of the old Clarke's grist-mill on Chester Brook, stands the handsome brick building of the New-Church School, erected in 1864, and the dwelling-houses built for the accommodation of pupils. The school was first opened in September, 1860, in a small stone chapel, with one end cut off by a movable partition for school use, erected by the Waltham Corporation of the New Jerusalem Church. This chapel was burned December 19, 1869, having occupied the same spot where the now enlarged and beautiful stone chapel stands, which was dedicated December 25, 1870. The location is not 100

rods from the geographical centre of the town, and not 20 rods from the site of the first school-house in Waltham. In the immediate neighborhood are some of the finest residences in the town.

The grounds are high, and well drained, with an abundant supply of air and water remarkably pure, fresh, and invigorating, while on the east, north, and west they are sheltered by high hills a half mile distant.

"The scope of the school reaches from the learning of sounds and letters in the Kindergarten to fitting for Harvard, or to as high attainments as any class of pupils may desire." The school is for pupils of both sexes, and experience here "has demonstrated the value to both boys and girls of being thus associated under proper care." The discipline is very simple and the public sentiment of the school very strong against serious misconduct. The number of pupils for the past ten years has ranged from sixty to seventy.

In 1864 the school property was transferred to the New Church Institute of Education.

The homes of the boarding-pupils are kept specially for them and for teachers, by ladies of experience, who give their whole time to the charge, and whose efforts are directed to develop and cultivate a true family feeling among the inmates of each.

As the advantages of this school become more widely known the town itself will be benefited, as other towns have been by the establishment of the higher Educational Institutions in their midst.

The first mill built within the limits of the original town of Watertown was the "water-mill" referred to on page 21 in connection with the grant of lands to the wear. It was a grist-mill, built as early as 1634, upon *Mill Creek*, a probably natural canal or raceway flowing around the lower fall and affording sufficient power for the mill, without the erection of a dam. The volume of water in the river was very much greater then than now, and the natural current of Mill Creek would give all the needed power for an undershot mill wheel. No mention is made of a dam at this

NEW-CHURCH CHAPEL.

NEW CHURCH SCHOOL.

early date, and it is not likely that one was then built. Mill Creek still supplying power to the mills upon its banks, is doubtless the oldest mill-race in the country that has continued in uninterrupted use for so long a period. A dam was erected many years ago and now turns the shallow waters of the river into its narrow channel.

Winthrop relates a singular accident that happened at this mill. A five year old son of one Smith fell into the raceway near the mill-gate and was carried by the stream under the wheel. One of the boards of the wheel had fallen off, "and it feems (by fpecial providence) he was carried through under that gap, for otherwife if an eel pafs through, it is cut afunder." The miller noticed the sudden checking of his wheel, and looking out, found the child unhurt, sitting up to the waist in the shallow water below the mill.

In 1653 this mill was rated at £140 for the support of the ministry. Before the close of 1686 a fulling-mill had been erected adjoining the corn-mill, by the proprietors of the latter.

The next mill built was within the limits of Waltham, and was a fulling-mill, erected in 1662 or 3 on Beaver Brook, in the eastern corner of the town, supposed to be on the spot where Kendall's Grist-Mills stood; sold in 1663 to Thomas Livermore, and eight years later Captain Benjamin Garfield purchased part of it. Previous to 1690 a corn-mill had also been erected there. In 1700 these mills or a part of them belonged to Samuel Stearns. The third mill is referred to in a vote passed at a town-meeting, held January 5, 1679–80, by which it was "granted that the new corn-mill now fet up and to be finifhed at Stony Brook, be freed from rates for 20 years" from that date. In 1684 they were owned by John Bright and others. "These mills," says Bond, "were probably owned some time by Lieutenant John Brewer, and afterwards, for a long time, known as Bigelow's Mills. The mills built on the three points just referred to, were the only ones in the town for the first seventy, probably the first hundred years after its settlement."

In 1778 David Bemis, who had purchased 39 acres of land on the Watertown side[1] of the river, and Dr. Enos Sumner, who then owned the land on the Newton side, constructed the original dam across Charles River, at Bemis Station, where the Ætna Mills now are, about one mile above the old mill in Watertown. The next year a paper-mill[2] was erected on the Newton side, of which David Bemis owned two-thirds, where he and his son, Captain Luke Bemis, carried on the business. After his death, in 1790, his sons, Luke and Isaac, became full owners, and continued until the death of the latter in 1794. Luke continued the business until 1821, when he sold out to his brother, Seth Bemis. While running the paper-mill on the Newton side, David Bemis, previous to 1790, built and carried on a grist-mill and snuff-mill on the Watertown side. The first mill on that side at that point. At his death his two sons, Seth and Luke, inherited this property. About 1796 the former purchased the interest of his brother, became the sole proprietor, and began to manufacture chocolate, and prepare dyewood and medicinal woods and roots for use. In 1803 he made additions to the old mill and commenced spinning cotton by machinery, making cotton warp, which was so superior to that spun by hand that the demand speedily became greater than the supply, and the business proved exceedingly profitable.

"For several years previous to the establishment of the Waltham Factories, Mr. Bemis was somewhat extensively engaged in manufacturing *Cotton Duck*, *Sheetings*, *Shirtings*, *Bed Ticking*, *Bagging*, *Cotton Yarns*, &c., employing large numbers of weavers on *hand looms*.

"In March 1809, he employed a Mr. Douglas to construct for him a *Twisting Machine* of 48 spindles. In October of the

1. Probably a part of the grant to Abraham Browne, the first surveyor in the town, who had some acres here above "Dirty Green." 2. The molds first used for the manufacture of paper by hand were all imported from England, and had to be sent there to be repaired. About 1800 Jacob Mead, of Waltham, an ingenious inventor, contrived a machine for weaving copper wire for paper molds. He did not procure letters patent, but kept it concealed, even from his family, in a chamber in his house, and repaired molds himself. After his death the machine, boxed up and unseen, was sold by his administrator to Thomas Miller, of Waltham, for $550, but new improvements in paper making machinery soon rendered it valueless.

same year, he employed six English weavers, paying fourteen cents per yard for weaving, and in November following made sales of duck in Boston, No. 1 at 65 cents, and No. 2 at 58 cents per yard. This was probably the first Cotton Sail Duck ever made and sold in this country."[1] The sheetings and shirtings sold for 42 cents a yard.

During the years 1811 and 1812 his sales in Boston increased, and he also introduced his goods into the southern markets. After the interruption of commerce by the war of 1812 Mr. Bemis had to transport his manufactured goods by his own teams overland to Baltimore, Alexandria, and even Richmond. "His teams would be gone on these expeditions several months, bringing back, as return freight, flour, tobacco, and other articles of southern products." One house in Baltimore made sales for him in 1812–13 of about $20,000, and another in 1815–16 of more than $21,000.

The brick building in which the English weavers worked is still standing. His duck was made of Sea Island cotton, which then cost 20 to 25 cents per pound, while the No. 1 duck during the war sold at nearly $1 per yard. He introduced the power loom in 1816,[2] and by this means reduced the cost of weaving from fourteen cents to nine-tenths of one cent per yard. In 1831 the price of duck was 35 cents per yard. Mr. Bemis discontinued the manufacture of duck in 1816, resumed it in 1830 and continued it till 1836 when he relinquished it altogether.

In the autumn of 1812 the venerable Seth Davis, now of West Newton, erected for Mr. Bemis a small brick building at the east end of the old mill for a gas-house, and for two years the factory was lighted with gas made from coal. This is believed to have been the first successful attempt to use gas in the United States. In 1798 a part of the celebrated manufactory of Boulton and Watt, at Soho, England, was lighted with gas, and in 1805 the cotton mills of Messrs. Phillips and Lea, at Salford, were lighted by Mr. William Murdock, of Redmuth in Cornwall, who in 1792 had

1. *Report of Boston Board of Trade*, 1857, p. 65. 2. His looms were set up by a Mr. Stimson, machinist, of Cambridgeport.

lighted his own house and offices successfully; this is the earliest recorded use of gas for the purpose of lighting.

The use of gas by Mr. Bemis was discontinued after two years, only because the tin pipes through which it was conducted leaked so badly, and it was prepared so close to his dwelling-house, that its longer use was objectionable.

Mr. Bemis carried on the cotton and wool business from 1816 till 1837. After which time, in connection with his son, Seth Bemis, Jr., he made the factory the leading mill in the country for grinding and preparing dyewoods and dyestuffs by machinery, still continuing the manufacture of cotton and wool into yarn, grinding and cutting glass, polishing binnacle and other lights for light houses, ships, &c., running also a shop for repairing and making machinery, and a grist-mill.

For the first eighteen or twenty years the operatives were summoned to and from work by the blowing of a tin horn at the house of Captain Luke Bemis, where a number of them boarded. This house is still standing on Bemis Street in Watertown, near the Railroad Station. From this custom the euphonious title of "Tin Horn" has been given to the village near and around the mills.

In 1821 Mr. Seth Bemis purchased, of his brother Luke and his partner, Caleb Eddy, the property on the Newton side, and thus became sole owner of the whole water power. Soon after he sold to the Boston Manufacturing Company his original right to put a twelve inch flash-board upon the top of the dam for $1,000 per inch, or $12,000. In 1822 he built the present stone rolling-dam in front of the old wooden one which is still standing.

February 3, 1827, the Bemis Manufacturing Company was incorporated, and manufactured satinets and duck until 1830, when the Company dissolved and Mr. Seth Bemis and Thomas Cordis continued the same business till 1839. The latter then sold out to his partner and Seth Bemis, Jr. In 1847 they sold the dyewood business on the Newton side to William Freeman, and Seth Bemis continued to run the Watertown mills till his death, in 1850, when

BOSTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S BLEACHERY.

Seth Bemis, Jr. became the sole proprietor. In 1860 he sold out to William Freeman & Co, and they transferred the property to the Ætna Mill Co. who enlarged the works and now prosecute the manufacture of woollen fabrics by both water and steam power.

Between 1790 and 1796 the Messrs. Bemis constructed a bridge without a railing over the river, which was afterwards put by the commissioners upon the two towns. In 1807 the Watertown end was swept away by a freshet. It was followed by a foot bridge for a few years, when a bridge suitable for teams was erected by subscription. The north end of this was swept away in 1818. The present bridge was built not long after.

The establishment of "The Waltham Cotton and Wool Factory Company," is described January 1, 1815 as follows:[1] — "It is an extensive and profitable establishment. The company commenced building early in 1810, and the cotton factory was in operation the same year. It contains 2,000 spindles, and works 300 lbs. of cotton per day. The woollen factory has 380 spindles, 4 jennies, and 2 jacks, and spins 60 lbs. per day. The number of looms in constant operation is fourteen. Probably upon an average 10,000 yards of cloth are made every month, under direction of the institution; though a considerable portion of the weaving is done in the neighboring, and some of the distant towns. More than 200 persons are attached to this manufactory, about 150 of whom, chiefly women and children, are daily employed in spinning, weaving, dyeing, &c. They compose twenty families and upwards. The cotton factory is a large wooden building of four stories; there are besides four dwelling-houses, two of them very large, for the convenience of the people, a large store and warehouse, dye-house, grist-mill, machanics' shop, woollen factory, weaver's and school-house. These buildings, situated near to, or upon the bank of the river, and shaded by a grove of lofty oak and ash trees, present a pleasant object to the traveller upon the main road, about half a

1. In the "Description of Waltham," in *Mass. Hist. Coll.*, Vol. III. 2d Series, said to have been written by Rev. Samuel Ripley. The article is signed M. U. which may be the initials of Unitarian Minister *reversed*.

mile north. They are at the south-east extremity of the town, within a few rods of the line.

"There is, perhaps, no institution of the kind in our country, under better regulations. Unlike most manufacturing establishments, this is free from the disorder and immorality which, in general, are found to exist, and by many are supposed to be almost their necessary evils. There is as much peace, order, and propriety of behavior among these persons, as with any other portion of the inhabitants. This may in part be attributed to the employing of several families of established good characters, with whom others, and those who have no guardians or parents to inspect their conduct, are obliged to live. Such parents will carefully watch the manners and habits of their own children, and permit none to dwell under their roof, of positively bad characters. . . . Here, the superintendent is also a proprietor, of an established moral character, who has every motive to promote virtue, subordination, and industry among his people. The proprietors support a school for the instruction of the children and youth employed in the factory. A school is taught six months by a woman, and in the evenings by masters in the winter."

We have quoted thus largely from Mr. Ripley's admirable paper, because so much has been written and said of the greater mill, afterwards builded above, which speedily swallowed up this one, that what was done by these pioneers in establishing a factory with orderly surroundings, meriting and receiving such praise from such a man, deserves not to be overlooked, as it appears to have been hitherto. The proprietors may have lacked the enterprise, capital, and mechanical skill, that guaranteed grand success from the beginning to the larger undertaking; the enterprise of a Lowell to conceive the plan, the capital of an Appleton, a Lowell and a Jackson to furnish the means, and the engineering skill of a Moody and a Jackson to accomplish the work, but they are entitled to full credit for the measure of success to which they attained.

In 1813 Messrs. Francis C. Lowell and Patrick T. Jackson, of

Boston, purchased Boies's[1] paper-mill and water-power at the upper fall, and in connection with Mr. Nathan Appleton and other associates, incorporated as the "Boston Manufacturing Company," with an authorized capital of $400,000, by an Act passed February 23d of that year, began the erection of the cotton-mill that was to be the nucleus of some of the largest cotton-manufactories in America, and from the completion of which was to date the change of Waltham from an agricultural to a manufacturing town, far outstripping its neighbors in rapidity of growth and in prosperity. Two years previous Mr. Appleton and Mr. Lowell had met in Edinburgh and discussed the feasibility of introducing the improved system of cotton manufacture in this country. Mr. Lowell, encouraged by Mr. Appleton's advice, visited Scotch and English factories, obtained all the information possible on the subject, and returned in 1813 to apply his knowledge for the benefit of himself and his associates, in the successful development of the new industry here. The power loom was then being introduced in England with but partial success. Mr. Lowell determined to perfect it himself, and while Mr. Jackson was erecting a new dam and the building[2] for a mill at Waltham, and was preparing the other machinery, he was "experimenting at a store in Broad Street, Boston, employing a man to turn a crank." After several months he achieved success, and in the autumn of 1814 a power loom was put in successful operation in Waltham. Mr. Paul Moody,[3] of Amesbury had been engaged as machinist, and needed improvements were made in all of the machinery, several important ones originating here continuing still in use.

Within two and a half years six entirely new machines were invented and put in operation: — the power loom, the warping and

1. Mr. Boies's cottage was situated nearly opposite the counting-room of the company. Directly in front of its site there stood, until within two years, a fine large willow tree, said to have been planted by Alden Bradford, the old Secretary of the Commonwealth, from a willow stick which had frequently been used for one or more days as a drover's staff 2. 90 feet long, 40 feet wide, and four stories in height, above the basement or wheel room. 3. "To the efforts of his self-taught mind, the early prosperity of the great manufacturing establishments at Waltham and Lowell is, in no small degree, owing." — *Edward Everett.*

dressing machine, the regulator for the water-wheel, the double speeder, the dead spindle, and the throstle filling frame.

The first goods manufactured were made in imitation of those imported from India; "a heavy sheeting of No. 14 yarn, 37 inches wide, 44 picks to the inch, and weighing something less than three yards to the pound," according to Mr. Appleton's statement in his pamphlet. The first entry upon the original record book of goods manufactured, kept at the factory and still in use, stands thus: — "1816, Feb. 2. 31 pieces: — 912.2 yards, 4–4," or 36 inch goods.

It seems hardly credible now that only sixty-four years ago there was but one shop in Boston, and that on Cornhill, where domestic goods were sold. This shop was kept by one Mrs. Isaac Bowers. Samples of the new goods were offered for sale by her; the people praised them and made no objection to the price asked, but would not buy. Mr. Appleton, however, then a partner in the firm of B. C. Ward & Co., found an auctioneer, a Mr. Forsaith, who disposed of them at once at over thirty cents per yard, and continued to sell them at auction at about that price. Mr. Appleton received a commission of one per cent for attending to the sales, and this became the established rate for a long period. The factory at Waltham was the first where all the processes for the manufacture of cotton into cloth were arranged within the walls of the same building. But few changes have been made from these arrangements as established by Mr. Lowell in the first mill built here.

With the influx of mechanics came a necessity for dwelling-houses, which the company provided. The boarding-houses were "put under the charge of men or women from the farming districts, of known good character, with stringent regulations for the government of the same." The founders determined that their factory should not be surrounded by the vice and poverty that prevailed in the manufacturing towns in England. A school-house was built on Elm Street, and a school maintained at the company's expense for more than ten years, and worship was held in it on Sundays.

Early in 1816 the company decided to erect a new mill 150 feet

BOSTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S COTTON MILL.

in length and 40 feet in width, which, with a porch and stairway on the outside, would afford double the capacity of mill No. 1. A brick building, three stories in height, was also erected for manufacturing machinery. The new mill was started in 1818. "The goods made in each mill were from Nos. 14 and 18 yarn. There were three widths, 30, 37½, and 54 inches. The goods were sold at 30 cents, 37½ cents, and 50 cents per yard for the respective widths; and such was the desire of the merchants to obtain them that orders were registered so that each should be filled in its turn."[1]

In 1818 John C. Calhoun, who two years before "saw clearly the benefit which the cotton planting States would derive from the introduction of the manufacture into the country," made a visit to the new establishment, "with the apparent satisfaction," says Mr. Appleton, "of having himself contributed to its success," by the action taken by himself and Mr. William Lowndes on the tariff of 1816.

In February, 1819, the company purchased the entire property of the Waltham Cotton and Wool Factory Company, and the General Court allowed them to add $200,000 to their capital. They took down the old wooden spinning mill and laid the foundations for a new factory and a bleachery. The latter was in operation in 1820, and the new mill the next year. It contained about 2,000 spindles, and manufactured finer goods than the upper mills. In order to connect the two establishments the company bought all the land on the north side of the river and laid out River Street, widened Newton Street from one rod to two, and also improved Willow and Pleasant Streets, and planted several thousand shade trees along the two miles of road they had thus improved.

They erected another school-house to accommodate the people at the lower village, and appropriated $500 for a library for the use of their employés. This library was afterwards united with that of the Rumford Institute.

The Waltham loom was operated by a cam motion, the English

1. Dr. E. Hobbs, Agent of Boston Manufacturing Company.

power loom by a crank motion; the latter was introduced in the Rhode Island mills in 1817, but it was not till ten years later that the change from the cam to the crank loom was made at Waltham and Lowell, and mule-spinning was not introduced at either place till after 1830.

The success of the Waltham Company led to the incorporation in 1822 of the Merrimack Manufacturing Company, and the founding of the City of Lowell, where the first water-wheel was set in motion on September 1, 1823. The bulk of the stock of both companies was held by the same persons, and an early arrangement was made, making a mutual interest between them; so that the new company was really but an extension of the old at a point where better facilities were offered for the successful establishment of calico printing. Paul Moody held ten per cent of the stock of the Merrimack Company, and moved from Waltham to Lowell to take charge of the manufacture of machinery.

Between 1829 and 1832 the machinery at Waltham was rebuilt and rearranged, increasing the number of spindles to 12,000. New water-wheels were added, and to increase their water-power a new canal was dug in 1833, capable of utilizing all the water in the Charles River. Ten years later the space between the two upper mills was filled up by building another the same size as No. 1, with a capacity for about 8,000 mule spindles. In 1836 the water-power failed by reason of drought, and steam-power was put in to drive some of the machinery in cases of emergency. In 1846 this steam-engine was removed to the bleachery and a larger one set up.

In 1847 the old wooden dam was removed and a solid granite one erected. In 1852 the company erected a new mill 200 feet long and 80 feet wide for the manufacture of extra wide sheetings of a finer fabric. Three turbine wheels were placed under this mill. Self-acting mules were set up in the old mills and the spindles increased to 40,000, the present number.

Business at the Bleachery increased steadily till it was worked to its full capacity of six tons per day. The old building of wood, orig-

nally built for a paper-mill by Governor Gore, afterwards used as a fulling-mill, had been thus far used for finishing the bleached goods. It was now much too small for the work required of it, therefore a new brick building was erected around and over it, and the old building was taken down piecemeal and thrown out of the windows without much interruption to the business. With other additions the capacity of the Bleachery was increased to ten tons a day. It now finishes fifteen tons of goods daily. In 1868 the Hosiery Works were put in operation for the manufacture of the finest qualities of hosiery, and about 5,000 dozens of these goods are turned out each week.

In 1873 the company again made additions to their buildings by erecting a four story mill 150 feet by 94, with a flat roof, a picking building 75 by 92 feet, two stories high, with flat roof, and an engine and boiler house. They put in a new engine and rearranged the driving power and machinery throughout the mill, replacing the older portions of the machinery with new.

The Newton Chemical Works, established in 1820, on lands afterwards annexed to Waltham, were at one time the largest chemical works in the country. Ten years ago they covered an area of eight acres, three of which were roofed over. The principal article produced was sulphuric acid or vitriol, in the manufacture of which 10,000 pounds of sulphur were used each week. The company had five platinum retorts, each of which cost $15,000 in gold. They were used for boiling acid and each held one hundred gallons. Twenty-seven lead chambers were used in reducing the sulphur. These works were closed several years ago.

On Saturday evening, December 23, 1826, from fifty to seventy-five gentlemen, "favorably disposed towards forming a society for the purpose of mutual instruction in the arts and sciences," met at the upper factory school-house and organized the Rumford Institute. The credit of first proposing the plan of the society belongs to Isaac Parker, who secured the earnest cooperation of Rev. Bernard Whitman, Isaac Bemis, Esq., Dr. Samuel L. Dana and others. It is the earliest institution of the kind in the State and perhaps in

the country.[1] The first lecture was given before the Institute January 13, 1827, by Dr. S. L. Dana, on Chemistry.

During the summer of 1827 the Boston Manufacturing Company erected the Rumford Building, fitted up a room for the use of the Institute, and gave them the rent of the Hall for their exercises, on the sole condition that they should purchase $60 worth of books a year for the Library of the Institute. The society dedicated the Hall on the evening of September 21st, and on September 29th the first lecture was given within its walls by Dr. James Jackson, on the art of preserving health.

On the list of names of those who have lectured before this Institute during its first half century, will be found the names of the most brilliant and successful orators, authors, and men of science our country has produced. Everett and Emerson were among the earliest, and Bancroft, R. H. Dana, Agassiz, Holmes, T. Starr King, Whipple, Sparks, Sumner, Saxe, Hill, and a host of others, have here addressed large and appreciative audiences. Hon. N. P. Banks made his first public speech before this Institute.

November 16, 1830, the Boston Manufacturing Company gave to the Institute the use of the books of the Manufacturers' Library and deposited them in Rumford Hall. The library increased till it numbered several thousands of volumes, and on the establishment of the public library in 1865, it was given to the town.

In March, 1858, F. M. Stone, Eben Hobbs, Josiah Rutter, Horatio Adams, Isaac Parker and their associates were incorporated as the Rumford Institute, and the Act of Incorporation most appropriately received the signature of N. P. Banks, a member of the Institute, then Governor of the Commonwealth.

The manufacture of watches by machinery was first undertaken by Messrs. A. L. Dennison, Edward Howard, and Samuel Curtis, of Boston, who established a factory at Roxbury, Mass., in 1850, under the name of the Boston Watch Company. Finding their expenses very large they moved to Waltham in 1854, but meeting

1. Mr. Rutter's *Address.*

WATCH FACTORY AND ROBBINS'S PARK.

with unexpected obstacles they became bankrupt in 1856. Their property was sold by an assignee, and was purchased by R. E. Robbins for Appleton, Tracy, & Co, of New York. A. L. Dennison remained as mechanical superintendent. Appleton, Tracy, & Co. in 1858 sold out to the Waltham Improvement Company, which, by an Act of the Legislature passed February 4, 1859, was allowed to take the name of the American Watch Company. This Company was incorporated with a capital of $200,000, which was soon increased by subscriptions to $300,000.

The American Watch Company determined to make watches that should surpass in excellence those of foreign manufacture, and that could at the same time be sold at a low price. In the face of the bitterest prejudice, and the strongest opposition, their watches have gained the confidence and favor of buyers and dealers, until their rate of manufacture has reached an average of four hundred and twenty-five watches per day. The capital has been increased from time to time till it is now $1,500,000.

The factory consists of twenty-four departments, each under its proper foreman and his assistants. The buildings are beautifully located upon the south bank of the Charles River, with a fine park in front, and a garden in the hollow square which they form.

The most delicately constructed and accurate machines are here to be found, each performing its allotted task with the utmost precision and exactness. There is one that makes almost infinitesimal screws with great rapidity, of which nearly 150,000 are contained in a single pound's weight, and which are such exact duplicates of each other that they may be interchanged indifferently. Indeed this is the great feature of the establishment, each machine duplicating its own work with microscopical exactness. Excepting the jewels and the pivots that run in them, each of the one hundred and fifty-eight parts of any one of a thousand movements may be exchanged for the corresponding part of any other without affecting its working.

In the manufacture of the jewels, rubies, garnets, and chrysolites are cut into slabs by a gang of thin circular saws of soft iron, the

smooth edges of which are toothed with diamond dust, and the slabs are then skilfully divided into minute pieces for the turning lathe and drilling machines. These jewels can only be worked with diamond dust, which costs about $2 a carat, or nearly $3,000 a pound Troy weight.

The pivots are graded by delicate converging rules to the one-ten-thousandth part of an inch, or one degree of difference. The jewels are fitted by measurement to the pivots, each jewel hole being adjusted one degree larger than the pivot that is to run in it, to allow for the infinitesimal "play" necessary to perfect freedom of movement. Each watch is numbered and the exact size of all its pivots and jewels is accurately recorded. Thus any part of any watch manufactured here can be exactly duplicated at any time.

Of the full plate movements there are seven distinct grades, and as many of the three-quarter plate movements. These are again subdivided into varieties according to the number of jewels; by making the balance wheel of nickel, steel, gold, or bi-metallic of brass and steel for compensation; and into stem-winding and key-winding. The higher grades are most carefully adjusted in the regulating department to all changes of temperature and position, a six months' trial being given to the best. One of the ten movements selected at random from those exhibited at the Centenial Exhibition of 1876, and carefully tested for eleven weeks, showed a mean daily rate of variation of thirty-eight-one-hundreths of a second, and the difference of its mean daily rate between the first and eleventh weeks of the trial was only one-hundreth of a second.

Foreign manufacturers now freely acknowledge the superiority of watches made upon the American system.

The area of Waltham is about 9,000 acres. Some 600 acres were annexed from Newton, April 16, 1849, known as Districts 8 and 9, and for several years past called Southside, embracing the territory north of a straight line joining the two points on Charles River, where the eastern and western boundaries of the town touch the

river. At the time of annexation there were thirty-five buildings and one hundred and seventy inhabitants; they paid $1,000 to the town of Newton and the taxes for the year to the town of Waltham. The erection of the American Watch Company's buildings upon this side of the river, with their beautiful surroundings, has contributed more than any thing else to the rapid and attractive development of this newest part of the town.

By the incorporation of the town of Belmont in 1859 the town lost 429 acres of its area.

The population of Waltham in 1765 was 663, being but 30 less than that of Watertown; in 1800 Watertown had increased to 1,207, nearly 75 per cent, while Waltham had added but little more than one-third, having then but 903 inhabitants; in the next decade Waltham increased about 12 per cent and Watertown about 24 per cent, their respective populations in 1810 being 1,014 and 1,531; during the next ten years, owing to the establishment of the cotton mills, Waltham made a gain in population of 65 per cent, increasing to 1,677, while Watertown fell back to 1,518.

In 1830 Watertown closed its second century with a population of 1,641, probably eight or ten times the number of the first settlers in 1630. In 1840 Waltham, at the age of 102 years, had a population of 2,504, closing its first century with probably four times the number of inhabitants it had at the date of incorporation. The same year the population of Watertown numbered 1,810.

Twenty-five years later, in 1865, the census gave Watertown 3,779, and Waltham 6,896 inhabitants, the increase in the former town being between one and two per cent greater for the quarter century than in the latter. During the next five years Watertown gained nearly 14½ per cent and Waltham nearly 31½ per cent. In 1875 the respective populations were 5,099 and 9,967, Watertown during the 75 years since 1800 increasing in population to four and a quarter times that with which it began the century, while Waltham during the same period gained over 1,000 per cent.

The following details of the census of 1875 are both interesting and curious. The whole number of white males was 4,636; white

females 5,318; colored males 79, females 5, and 1 male mulatto. Of the males 2,725 were single, and 1,806 married; of the females 3,013 were single, and 1,875 married. There were 105 widowers and 428 widows; 8 divorced males, and 7 divorced females; 6 male and 3 female paupers, and no convicts.

The ratable polls numbered 2,598; native born voters 1,445, naturalized 452, total, 1,897. The total number of persons engaged in various occupations was 2,906; of whom 465 males and 1 female were engaged in trade and transportation; 271 males in agriculture; 1,551 males and 713 females in manufacturing. There were 226 farmers, 14 clergymen, and 15 lawyers. The number of families was 2,042; 1,223 occupied dwellings, and 94 unoccupied.

The valuation of personal property was $2,264,570; of real estate $7,866,200; total valuation $10,130,770. The value of the agricultural products was $178,896, and of manufactures $2,620,788.

There are eleven school buildings in the town, including two fine Grammar School-Houses and one High-School House, furnishing accommodation for 35 schools.

Reference has already been made to the old Fiske house, on Main Street west of Bacon Street, as probably the oldest house in the town. Upon the walls of the parlor in the west end, quaint paper, imported from China, is still preserved in as good condition as when put on over eighty years ago. The three willow trees in front of the house sprang from a willow switch, cut by the boys seventy-five years ago, to quicken the homeward pace of the horse they were driving, which switch their father, William Fiske, broke into three pieces and set out on their return.

The estate, valued at $10,000, embraces about five acres of land with a fine frontage on Main Street, and is located at the highest point on the plain west of Beaver Brook. The late Miss Caroline Fiske for more than a quarter of a century preserved this property intact, refusing the most liberal cash offers for it, for the sole patriotic purpose of giving it to the town to be kept in its entirety for public use forever. Upon her decease, August 1, 1877, at the age of 78 years, she carried out her long cherished plan by her will

PINION FINISHING ROOM, WATCH FACTORY.

WHEEL AND PINION MAKING ROOM.

devising it to the town, making but one condition, viz. :—that the town should give to her niece, Miss E. J. Fiske, $300 per annum while she should live and occupy the old house, or $500 a year if she should be removed from it.

January 26, 1878, the Town appointed a committee to take into consideration the terms of the devise, and to recommend what action should be taken.

Pending the final action of the town Miss E. J. Fiske, more than anxious to carry out in spirit and to the letter the wishes of her aunt, was compelled to spend a large sum of money in warding off from the property the rapacious hands of those who, regardless of the memory, the rights, and the wishes of the deceased, sought to wrest the property to their own selfish emolument.

November 30, 1878, the majority of the committee reported adversely to the acceptance of the devise, and the Town adopted their report. Whatever may be thought of the action of the town in rejecting a devise of property of such extent and value, it would seem that such rejection would hardly tend to encourage liberally minded citizens to cherish any such plans of giving to the town in the future. It is believed that the time is not far distant when this action of the town will be looked back upon with the keenest regret.

In January, 1857, the "Waltham Agricultural Library Association" was organized for the purpose of establishing an agricultural library, and of holding occasional meetings for the discussion of agricultural subjects. This Association, popularly known as the "Farmers' Club," has done very much in beautifying the town by the planting of thousands of shade trees and in other ways, but has accomplished still more by cultivating a true social spirit in the community, and by creating and nourishing a popular sentiment, high-toned and cultured to a degree seldom found in communities where both the agricultural and manufacturing interests are so extensive as in this town. "There have been no walls of separation between its farmers and mechanics, manufacturers and merchants." The one class is the necessary supplement to the other, and their

united interests pursued with a common purpose contribute to the prosperity of the whole community.

A few months after the establishment of the Association, at the suggestion of Mr. Oel Farnsworth, a committee was appointed to consider the subject of holding an agricultural and mechanical exhibition of the products and manufactures of the town. This exhibition was held September 24th–27th following, and was successful in the highest degree.

Among the notable articles exhibited were the fabrics of the Boston Manufacturing Company; the colored and white crayons, a special article of manufacture, invented by Mr. F. Field, which Waltham controlled; the blow-pipe and retort of the Newton Chemical Company; the occultator, an instrument for calculating solar and other eclipses, invented by Thomas Hill, in 1842, while in Harvard College; the arithometer, a machine for adding, subtracting, multiplying, and dividing; and the electrotyping process invented by the same well known genius. The cattle, agricultural, and dairy products exhibited were of the first class; and numerous diplomas were awarded. Other fairs have been held in succeeding years under the auspices of the "Farmers' Club," but none have surpassed the "Industrial Exhibition" in extent and excellence.

The whole number of manufacturing establishments in the town, as reported in 1877, was eight. Three employed twenty-one persons and upward, and these three in all gave employment to 1949 persons. The other five employed sixty-nine persons.

The water-works, established six years ago, upon the bank of the Charles River, near Mt. Feake, give an unfailing supply of pure water, not drawn, as was expected and intended, from the river by filtration, but from springs in the bottom of the reservoir.

This sketch can be closed in no more fitting words than those used by a distinguished son of the town describing the general view from its most prominent point, "Prospect Hill:"[1]

1. An eminence N.W. of the village, elevated 482 feet above the level of the sea, used as one of the stations in the trigonometrical survey of the State conducted in 1831–42. In a recent discussion in the *Free Press* it is claimed that the White Mountains are not included in the ranges visible from "Prospect Hill."

"From the crest of the lesser Prospect Hill is presented a panorama of beauty, embracing an entire sweep of the horizon, except when broken by the summit of the adjoining eminence. The unaided vision follows the vessels of our own or of distant lands, entering and departing the harbor of Boston. On the west, the many mountain-ranges of New England rise up before us, — mountain on mountain, until summit and cloud are united. You can here watch the heavy, varying shadows of the Wachuset and Monadnock, trace the shadowy and cloud-like outline of the White Mountains, and follow range upon range, until the mountains disappear in the cloud-caps of the azure sky. On the south, in the river-valley, clusters the line of picturesque and prosperous New England villages that fill the plateau of the river to the sea. In what part of the world can we find a cluster of thirty towns and cities that, in beauty or prosperity, equal those that lie at the foot of the Trimountain city? — river, lake, and ocean, hill and vale, copse, dell, and forest, plain cottage and the stately mansion, diversifying the prospect. Every line of railway that creeps out upon the plain is marked upon this busy and beautiful map of New England life by an unbroken succession of the habitations of men and the houses of God. Nature and art thus combined, the evidences of happiness and prosperity multiplying on every side, present a scene that surfeits every sense with pleasant emotions.

'It is a goodly sight to see
What Heaven hath done for this delicious land;
What fruits of fragrance blush on every tree;
What goodly prospects o'er the hills expand.'"

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ERRATA.

Page 39, in note 1, supply "1," and in note 2 add "swarm out," at the end.

Page 50, in eighth line from the top, omit the words "father and."

Page 89, in seventeenth line from the bottom, for "Leonard Smith" read "Samuel Smith."

Page 130, in note 1, line four, read "previously" for "frequently" in a few copies.